MADURA COLLECTORATE

SERIAL NO. 8948/1

GENERAL. NO. 300

8948

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செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட

மாதம் வருடம் 1985

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த

மாதம் வருடம் 1985

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்
கையொப்பம்.

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Rack No.

Shelf No.

Serial No. 8948

General No. 30078

...ble papers for 1849.

...te Collector Madura Collector's Office. 1

...m received. | | Substance. 3

...ute Collector	Forwarding the records of the case regarding Castoory Rangappa Naiks land
do	Forwarding a Mhaulta Statement in due form of an employment in the Eswaran Coil Pagoda situated in Deevatoor, vacant by the death of the Pusari Karuppan Pandaram
do	correspondence relating to the subject of lands in Attoor taken up by certain Ryots of Siddiencottah.
do	Report on the Bd's petition by the Ryots of the ..., complaining of the ...nors of the ... Ayakudy

Received Letters. Sub-Collect.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	
15/6/47	30	The Sub-Collector	C... making ... ...genaudy Paieda-rum the Devasta-nam Manium.
26/7/47	46	do	Forwarding a copy of the order objected to by the Brahmins of Ahtoor, in a dispute with the Mahomedans of Siddiencottah.
.../8/47	55	do	Submitting the result of an enquiry ... to the Complaint by Private Munisamy of the 51st Regiment.
15/9/47	59	do	Submitting his report on the petition presented by the inhabitants of ...mputty.

3 3

[Record]able papers for 1847.

Sub-Collr for Madura Collector's Office.

		From whom received.	Substance. 5
[illegible]/47	69	The Sub-Collector	Reporting on the petition of 1846, No 5665, in connection with a Cowl grant to Vurdalla Naik
..		do	Forwarding copy of a decree in a suit relating to the Pooma la Caruppanasamy Covil Idi lands
[illegible]/47	75	do	Forwarding the draft of an endorsement for Board petition No 1610 of 46, in connection with a Maniem Grant of 10 Poonis of land.
[illegible]/47	18	do	Forwarding particulars in connection with 3 petitions from Venkitachella Sastry a Native Doctor in Teekurrai

of Retainable papers for 1848,
Sub collector Madura Collector's Office.

Number.	From whom received.	Substance. 7
	The Sub Collector	Submitting his report on the Complaints by the inhabitants of the Allangiam in the Tharampore Taluq of Coimbatore against certain inhabitants of the Kottatody village of Rayampetty in Rayampetty Tq. on account of the creation of 6 new Tolais in excess of the usual number on the banks of the Allangiam Nagah Vaical
1	do	Submitting his report on the petition of Sensodee ... petty & another Cultivating ryot of Kolisetty petty in the Sundeypoor Zemindary.

List of Retainable papers for

Received Letters. Sub collector

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	
/2/48	17	The Sub-Collector	Forwarding a draft of an endorsement on the petition of Palanyandy Gouri den of Iyempully to the B No 121 of 46.
11/2/48	20	do	Submitting the depositions taken in regard to the building lately erected on the parade ground at Dindigul.
/5/48	47	do	Correspondence relating to the appointment of Cornams to the ten Tarry villages in the Ammaia Naickoor Zemindary
/3/48	36	do	forwarding to Mr Mac Millan, an Arzee from the Ammanaiken, requiring explanation for the building the School house on the hills

7 5

List of Retainable papers for 1848.

[Re]ceived Letters *Sub Collector* Madura Collector's Office.

9

[N]umber		From whom received.	Substance.
/48	51	The Sub-Collector	Correspondence relating to a petition from the Zemindar of Cummivady Estate.
3/48	83	do	Forwarding the report on the Board Petitions referred to, in Connection with a land dispute
1/10/48	103	do	Soliciting information [illegible] in the case of Nattamgard & [illegible] of Goolapuram Sentenced for offence.
9/10/48	106	Do	Forwarding draft of an endorsement on the Board Petition No. 1492 of 1846, in Connection with the ~~Nattam~~ *Curnumship* of the villages of Marnooth, Audampetty &c

List of Retainable papers for 1848.

Received Letters. Sub-Collector Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
[illegible]/4 8	109	The Sub-Collector	Correspondence relating to the dismissal of Sroba pillai from & the appointment of his brother as Cur-num of ~~Monarooth~~ Maracooth
/11/48	113	do	Refusing to comply with the request of the petitioner in petn No 1504 of 48, praying for a reduction of tax.
[illegible]0	114	do	Forwarding a draft of an endorsement to Board Petition No 692 of 1848, in connection with the Shrotriem village of Moolipady.

No 114.

9 11

Madura 22d November 1848

From T. Clarke Esquire
Acting Sub Collector
To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura

Sir

1. I have the honor to submit for your consideration a draft of an Endorsement to Board Petition No 692 of 1848; and with reference to the accompanying original papers, to explain that as the report of the Tahsildar did not appear to me to be perfectly satisfactory; and taking into consideration the very strong feelings exhibited against the late Shrotriumdar of Moolipoody Renga Sawmy Ayen and his brother Linga Raja Ayen, I deemed it desirable to proceed to the village and conduct a part of my inquiries on the spot.

2. The result of my visit is that

I am inclined to fear the interests of Government are, in the villages in question, made subordinate to those of the late Shrotriumdar.

3. The Ayacut of the village and the cultivation during Fusly 1257 which is the highest since it has been under attachment, is shewn in the margin.

Particulars	Ayacut					Cultivation				
	cov.	cl.	Rs	as	p	c.	cl.	Rs	as	p
Punjai	919	11¼	976	4	4	526	4¾	581	4	1
Totum	249	2	963	4	10	116	15¾	366	..	1
Nunjai	284	¼	503	3	7	108	2¼	294	13	4
Total	1452	13½	2442	12	9	751	6¼	1242	1	6

4. The village was attached in January 31, 1831, amongst other reasons, because the Shrotriumdar prevented the holders of Maniams from using the water of the Tank, and the complaint now is that he won't permit the Ayen lands to be cultivated.

5. 80½ 3/16 coolies of Nunjai, 67½ 3/16 ½/16 coolies of Totum, and 624½ 1/16 ½/16 coolies of Punjai are granted as Maniam in Moolpady. Of this, 42½ 3/16 ¾/16 coolies of Nunjai, 38¼ 1/16 3/16 coolies of Totum and 262 3/4 1/16 coolies of Poonjai are in possession of Rungasamy Ayen and his brother.

6. The subjoined Statement shews the amount of the Ayen and Maniam cultivation and the proportion they bear to the Ayen and Maniam waste.

Statement

Statement

Particulars	Ayacut														Maniam													
	Cultivation							Waste							cultivation							Waste						
	Land		Tax			Per centage		Land		Tax			Percentage		Land		Tax			Per centage		Land		Tax			Percentage	
	Cawny	A	R	A	P	C	A	C	A	R	A	P	C	A	C	A	R	A	P	C	A	C	A	R	A	P	C	A
Punjai	526	6¾	581	4	1	57	3¾	393	6½	395	..	3	42	12½	522	5½	432	9	5	83	10	102	4	75	9	8	16	6
Totum	116	18¾	366	..	1	46	15	132	2¾	597	4	9	53	1	55	5	173	1	8	81	11	12	6½	40	14	2	18	5
Vanjai	108	2½	294	13	4	38	1¼	175	13¾	208	6	3	61	11¾	67	11¼	204	5	7	83	14½	12	15¼	36	11	10	16	1½
Total	751	6½	1242	1	6	51	11½	701	7	1200	11	3	48	4½	645	6½	810	"	8	83	½	127	9¾	153	3	8	16	½

7. There is nothing to shew that Rungasamy Ayen derives any direct benefit from the holders of the remaining Maniam lands for affording them a full supply of water, or that it would be impossible to cultivate both the Ayen and Maniam lands with the water in the tank, but he claims an undisputed right to all the Ayen Punjai lands, and will not allow them to be cultivated except on the payment of the Swammy Bogum fee in token of his supremacy. This is resisted by the inhabitants, and the consequence is the lands are waste.

[illegible]

8. There is no doubt that as long as the village was Shrotrium, the Huzdar was the lawful and recognized Lord of the soil and Head of the village. He now resigns this right in favor of the Circar as far as the Punjai and

[illegible]

Totum

Totum lands; but he still claims to be the owner of all the Dumyai lands — a title which, doubtless, he might with facility establish in a Court of Law, if on no other proof certainly on that of prescriptive right.

9. But the Court of Directors have declared that "the Government has a clear right to the revenue to be derived from the conversion of waste lands into arable." ×

10. The tank repairs, since the attachment, have been made at the Government expense. They, therefore, have an undoubted right to see that the cultivation of the land under the tank is diligently carried on, and extended as much as possible. A principle so obviously just is not now expounded for the first time in this Division; it is known, admitted, and constantly acted upon. The reason for shewing favor towards Rengasamy Ayen in not enforcing it in Moolpady may arise from a desire not to oppress the fallen.

11. Rungasamy seems to feel acutely being deprived of his village. He is a little reconciled to what he terms the unjust assumption of his village

× See Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 24th December 1841 transmitting an Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors of 28th July 1841 No. 8

village by being allowed to hold all the Punjai lands and by receiving certain fees and marks of respect from the villagers; the discontinuance of which he declares would drive him from the village.

12. The only puttah for Punjai land is in his name, all lands which he claims as his patent are not allowed to be cultivated except on purchase or Swammy Bogum teervai; and every person who converts punjai into garden is immediately forced to pay him a yearly fee of a Cullum of Sholum in token of fealty

13. Anxious as I am to maintain rights and ancient customs where they do not militate against truth, justice, & decorum, I feel that to countenance those observed in this village, I should be sacrificing the interests of Government to the feelings and prejudices of one who has not been deemed to have acted with either conspicuous justice or prudence

14. It seems to me that Rengasamy Ayen should have no restriction placed on his demand for Punjai land, and that he should pay for all he agrees for; but

but after he is satisfied, the remainder should be kept open for the offers of any who desire to cultivate it. The same course seems also fair with regard to land claimed as his patent land: and with your permission, I will issue such instructions to the Tahsildar to be observed by him in making the future Dittums in this village. On this point, I deem it right to call your attention to Mr Viveash's order of the 31st January 1831.

15. In regard to the fee for the cultivation of Garden, I entirely question its legality. Such a demand even while the village was Shrotrium seems to me to militate against the provisions of Section VII Regulation XXX of 1802. Now that the village is Ayan; the late Shrotriumdar can have no shadow of plausibility for exacting the fee especially on lands in which wells have lately been dug. He admits he has no right over the waste punjai lands, how he can claim a right to enforce the payment of a fee for converting the waste into garden is difficult to conceive. He founds this right on immemorial custom and

certain

certain orders of the late Principal Collector Mr Viveash. 17

16. The order of the 7th July 1830 enclosed for your consideration is cited. It does not appear to me that this order sanctions the custom as now followed. The utmost that can be made out of it seems to me to secure the payment to Rengasamy Ayen, of the Swammy Bogum fee, as it is there called, on all gardens existing at that date, if he is entitled to any such fee:—but it surely cannot be converted to mean that a similar fee was to be demanded from all gardens hereafter cultivated, on land which is declared not subject to such a tax and over which the Shrotriumdar claims no right. As the order which is supposed to give sanction to this custom emanated from your Office, I would request authority to cancel it, or rather to declare the practice to which it is supposed to give sanction, untenable except under a decree of Court.

17. Another abuse which I deem it right to notice here is the holding of two Topes by Rengasamy Ayen free of tax

tax. The order on which the Shrotreumi-
dar bases his right to this indulgence
is dated 26th May 1830. The grounds therein
set forth for granting it are that no tax
was demanded by the late Shrotriumdar,
that the Topes were situated near the High
Road, and that the produce was devoted
to charitable purposes.

18. As Rengasamy Ayen the owner
of the Topes was proprietor of the village, the
first reason cited is not a very good
one, for what necessity was there for taxing
his own property? The second is that the topes
were near the high road. This is true as
regards the one on the Dindigul road but
not quite so correct in regard to the
other. The third reason is the Topes are
devoted to charity. If this ever were the
case, this reason has now ceased to
exist, as may be seen by the Depositions.
The proceeds are sold and devoted to the
use and comfort of the Shrotriumdar.
There is a choultry in the village but in
so dilapidated a state that it would
seldom prove a protection to travellers,
and if the state of the weather permitted
the use of it, the late Shrotriumdar, to
prevent ingress, has closed up the only
way of public entry. Parties can now

only

-only enter the Choultry through the house of the late Curnum Vencata Ramayen

19. As this Shrotrium has been attached and as no manium is allowed for the support of the Choultry which was constructed by the Ancestors of Rengasamy Ayen, I do not conceive I had a right to interfere in the management of the building.

20. The person who examined the cultivation of this village last year deemed it proper to bring the subject of these Topes to notice; and the matter was submitted in the usual form in the Tagavar Ryfect Book where it was entered as follows: "The trees were taxed only once in Fusly 1239, when this Shrotrium village was attached, and that, since, from 1240 to last Fusly, no tax has been demanded. The Curnum, the Nattamgar and Rengasamy Ayen, who were examined on the subject, beg that these Topes be not brought to account, because, under the Native Government, no assessment was levied on the topes which had been planted by the Shrotriumdar Ramaswammy Ayen as a Charity on the side of the Suntanavaratanee River near the High road, for the use of travellers,

and

22 This entry is clearly incorrect & I have reprehended the Tahsildar for not taking more trouble to inform himself of the true state of the case. The Moozumdar who has been attached to the Talook for 11 years and must have several times visited Moolipady which is only 3¼ miles from Dindigul on the Trichinopoly road is obnoxious to more serious animadversion, — and I also think the Sereshtadar's conduct in this matter is inexplicable and unbecoming. It is to him that I must look for information and counsel, but I regret to be compelled to state here that so far from receiving either the one or the other from this Officer, I have during the past year, had reason to be greatly dissatisfied and displeased with the negligent and careless manner in which he has performed his duties.

23. He has, throughout the year been a constant source of annoyance and anxiety instead of assistance and comfort.

24 The papers marked 19 in the bundle now sent, will enable you to form some opinion of this high Officer's character and principles.

25. In my ride, certain lands were pointed out to me as belonging to the Sereshtadār; the information was gratuitous and given by many parties. On meeting the Thistrimdar, I asked him for some information on the subject, when he told me that the lands were his Buttavaratee Manianis which he had mortgaged to the Sereshtādar but which had been redeemed.

26. In Office, the Sereshtadar having declared himself ignorant of the state of the village, I expressed my surprise as I had been told he had held lands in the village: this he denied at first and even went so far as to volunteer affirming it on oath. On my cautioning him to be careful, as I was aware he had possessed lands, he confessed that one Cooparow had made him over certain lands belonging to Sooba Row. I added these were not the lands I alluded to, there were

others

others. He, after much hesitation, stated that the Zilladar ^Viswanpa^ Soobarayen had granted certain lands to a Pagoda under his charge. I said there were still other lands; but he denied most stoutly knowing any thing of other lands; that if the Sheristadar had mortgaged lands to him, it was through Coopa Row or Narasingh Row, and that he knew nothing of the matter. I considered it right under this explanation to investigate the matter, and accordingly took depositions from Rengasamy Ayen who produced the Mortgage Deed bearing in pencil a Memo. in the Sereshtadar's handwriting; from Ramier one of the Witnesses to the Deed; from the Chetty who paid back the money to the Sereshtadar; and from the cultivators of the land during one of the years it was under mortgage. I also took depositions from Sooba Row & the Zilladar.

27. What connexion Sooba Row had with the Sereshtadar is not quite clear from these papers; and the explanation of the Sereshtadar has not helped to elucidate the matter. There is strong reason

[Marginal pencil note:] [illegible] Sheristadar denies that the Pagoda is in his charge & says that his connexion with it is confined to having granted 300 Rs for a [illegible] that the Pagoda [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mortgage in his Sheristadar's name

reason for supposing he was the agent of the Sereshtadar as Vanasingu Row is at present. It is strange that the Sereshtadar's son's name should have been used in these two transactions and the father been unaware of it, and the fact that all the lands held by the Sereshtadar is entered in his son's name renders the denial still more suspicious. It is also strange that all the proceedings connected with the Bonds as detailed in the Depositions of the several parties who gave evidence in this matter should have received without the Sereshtadar's cognizance. The explanation of the Sereshtadar is to me wholly unsatisfactory. He appears to have been guilty of an act very much resembling a fraud in order to avoid compliance with the injunctions of the Board contained in their proceedings of the 29th June 1826 and 15th September 1847. It is unhappily much the custom in this Division for public servants who acquire lands to get the Puttahs

&c.

be drawn out in the names of Relatives or friends. Such a practice is not to be wondered at when the chief native functionary sets the example. There can be no doubt that the Sheristadar was a party to this system of fraud in the other cases mentioned in his explanation. The object for which it is intended to purchase land whether for the public Officers' own use or for charitable purposes, does not, it seems to me, absolve such public servants from the duty of first obtaining the Sanction of Government, and the having the lands entered in Bheem Row's name a mere child instead of his own name raises in the mind the suspicion the Sheristadar entertained some doubts as to legality of his holding lands except under the sanction of Government; or why adopt such an unnatural course? In reference to the statement made in the explanation that I was aware of his holding the lands enumer-

ated

[illegible]

-ated by him, I would observe that having been told he held some lands in Bala Kistnapooram, I asked him whether they had been registered as required by the Circular Order. After some kind of unsatisfactory explanation, he told me they had not, but that he wished certain doubts solved regarding what lands should be registered. I told him all lands under whatever tenure held by a public Officer, it seemed to me, should be registered, and I advised him to lose no time in taking this step, he then solicited permission to draw up some queries to be submitted to you. This permission was granted, and the Yadast of the 31st October 1848 was accordingly prepared and submitted by him for my signature which I accorded. On the receipt of your reply, I again reminded him of the necessity of having his lands registered and have waited in hope that he would take the necessary steps for complying

with

with the Orders of the Board above quoted, but to this day he has taken no initiative in this matter. The only reason for abstaining to report the subject was that I had no wish to prefer a hasty or formal complaint against so high an Officer, and because I expected that by reporting the matter himself, I should be relieved from so unpleasant a duty.

28. In regard to the conduct of the Nattamgar the subject of the Board Petition, I am of opinion that it would better secure the interests of Government to have in the village as Nattamgar a person not so nearly connected with the late Shrotriumdar. But I see no other ground on which Linga Raja Ayen could be removed; & this ground is not to my mind sufficiently correct. I do not think he can be held responsible for the depressed state of cultivation while the higher native servants of the Talook and Huzzoor neglected their duty. I deem his conduct culpable in the matter of the Topes. He must have known when giving his deposition to the Tahsildar that the

Topes.

Topes were not devoted to charitable purpose, but contributed to the personal aggrandizement of his brother Renga samy Ayen.

29. The Ninjai village Official Maniams have always been cultivated by the Shrotriumdar during the last few years; he has resigned the Ninjai lands granted for the support of the Curnum and the Nattamgar Codang Naiken into their hands. There is no satisfactory proof that he defrauds the Toties &c out of any part of the Teervai of their Wet lands.

30. The titles of the holders of the Buttavarty Maniam are not very clear. It seems to be desirable to investigate the claims of the holders of these lands, and I shall gladly enter on this inquiry, should you concur with me as to its necessity.

31. The documents connected with this case are herewith forwarded, which I request may be returned when done with.

I have

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.

Madura
22d November
1848

T. Hurke(?)
Acting Sub Collector

For. R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of
Madura

21 29

Proposed Endorsement on
Board's Petition No 692 of 1848.

Linga Razayen has held the Office of Nattamgar of Modlipady since 1240, when the Petitioner's Brother Savorymootoo was removed as unfit for the situation. Since the present incumbent was appointed Nattamgar, though he has not borne an irreproachable character, he has not been deemed deserving of dismissal, and there is nothing in his present conduct which would justify so severe a punishment.

[signature]
Acting Sub Collector

Answered 25th July 1850.

No. 113

Madura 22nd November 1848

Re 31

From

J. Clarke Esquire

Acting Sub Collector

To

R. D. Parker Esquire

Collector of

Madura

Sir,

1. I have the honor to forward for your Consideration a proposed endorsement for Boards' Petition No. 1564 of 1848.

2. The Zillahdar deputed from your Office examined the Cultivation of the Village. He reported that the lands mentioned in the Petition ought in his opinion to be rated at 15 instead of 12 fanams as the reduction from the higher rate had been made without Authority, and as the original rate did not seem high. Having satisfied myself that there was no Authority for the reduction as far as the

records

records of my Office could shew and
the Carman having no order on the subject
I ordered the original rates which ap:
:peared to me to be sufficiently light
to be reverted to. The records of your
Office have now been searched, the
Jagrantypeet quoted is not to be
found there - in fact no book or paper
of the kind seems to have been sub:
:mitted in that year - Looking there:
:fore upon the alteration in the rate
as a fraud it seems to me to be
undesirable to grant the Petitioners'
request -

I have the honor to be
Madura Sir,
22nd November 1848 Your Most Obedient Servant
[illegible]
Acting Sub-Collr

P.S. The documents connected with
the Case are forwarded herewith, which
I request may be returned when no
longer required -

Proposed Endorsement on Boards' Petition No. 1504 of 1848.

Incorrect. 357 I cannot learn that the land alluded to in the Petition were assessed at 15 fanams before 1237. The land cultivated as Jotum then [illegible] [illegible]

The lands referred to in the Petition were originally taxed as Jotum lands at 15 fanams but in 1238 the assessment was reduced to 12 fanams. As there was no Authority for this reduction and the lands produced a double Crop, the Zillahdar deputed to examine them recommended that the original Teer:vah should be reverted to.

As there is nothing on the records of this Collectorate to justify the reduction made apparently fraudulently by the Curnoms, the prayer of the Petitioner is rejected.

[illegible]
Acting Sub-Collector

No. 109.

Dindigul 4th Novr. 1848.

From T. Clarke Esquire
Acting Sub Collector.

To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura.

Sir:

1. In reply to the remark contained in the 2d Para of your Letter of the 31st Ultimo, No. 621, received this morning, I have the honor to inform you that the Orders regarding the Dismissal of Sooba Pillay, and the appointment of his Brother as Curnam of Maranaoth, issued from your Office and bear the signature of the late Head Sheristadar Sashagherry Row; that the Tahsildar of Tadikombao at that time was Venkatramanyen, now deceased. It is hard to imagine how so palpable a fraud could have escaped the detection of the then Sub Sheristadar Annajee Row and other Officers in this Office, as well as that of the Mao=

Moozoomdar Ram Row in the Talook; but it would, I apprehend, be difficult, if not impossible, to establish any thing further than gross carelessness against them; and the only one of the parties present in the District of Madura, is Ram Row, the Moozoomdar of Ramgherry.

2. I regret to add that many irregularities which are brought to light, are attributed to ignorance, where such a plea, if admissible, cannot but prove that the pleaders of it are either grossly careless or wholly incapable.

3. The frauds regarding the lands commenced several years ago; and it would prove very difficult to establish criminality against any except the Curnam, though, in this instance also, the conduct of the Zilladar and the Talook & Hoozoor Servants, who profess annually to examine the Accounts, is open to blame.—

I have

35

I have the honor to be, 37

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servt

A Cluske

Acting Sub Collr

Dindigul
4th Novr
1848.

37

39

Proposed Endorsement on Board Petition No. 1492 of 1846.

The conduct of Soobbia Pillay, the Curnam of Veerasanampetty, Avalapetty and Jotampetty being proved to be such, that it does not seem desirable or safe any longer to continue them in the office which they only holds by fraud:- they has been dismissed

No offence has been established against the Nattamgar Tiroomal Naik.

Tluke

Acting Sub Collector.

same who had been dismissed in 1223 was appointed to the vacancy, under the feigned name of Moottya Villay. To remove the odium of this second fraud the two Brothers have given explanations as absurd as they are inconsistent with truth & with one another, and this too on Oath.

6. In 1246, Soobba Villay was fined, by the Sub Collector Mr Lockhart, two Rupees; for having failed to enter regularly, in the Tavany accounts, some lands cultivated in Veerasanam=putty.

7. In 1253, having omitted to enter, in the 5th and following Tavany accounts, some land which had been entered in the 4th Tavany, the Peti=tioner states he brought it to the notice of the Tahsildar deputed to

ex

examine the Crops: but the Zillahdar re=ports that the Curnam himself brought it to account. The Zillahdar reported the mat=ter to the Tahsildar, who considered it suf=ficient to warn the Curnam to be more careful in future; and the Sub Collector concurring in this view of the case, took no further notice of the complaint.

8. The charge regarding the over-collections, appear also to have been deem=ed, by the Sub Collector, not proved; and the documents on which the charge is found=ed, are not in the hand-writing of the Curnam, and are certainly open to sus=picion.

9. The last item of complaint in the Petition is that the assessment of cer=tain lands lying under the Nedum & Voodac tanks of the Village of Veerasam=ampetty, has been altered. This charge appears to me to be satisfactorily estab=lished, as regards the long Tank. The

land

land lying in this tank, is rated at 20 - 15 and 10 fanams. The boundaries of the differently rated lands, are not very clearly laid down; but the lands are easily and clearly known by their specific marks <u>Udi-karai</u> and <u>Māmarattady</u>. The first is rated at 20; the second at 15 fanams. The first is the better land and best watered, and has always been cultivated; the second is higher up, and has long been waste. The Curnam, though he did not change the name of the land, has altered the rate of assessment, and pleads that it was impossible to know which was Udikarai, which Māmarattady. But this is refuted by his own accounts, by all the evidence recorded on the point, as well as by the report of the Sheristadar. Common sense would dictate that the best land would be the most highly assessed: in addition, there was a Mango tree on the <u>Māmarattady</u>: & former Curnams and Inhabitants de-

pose

=pose to the lower land going by the name of Adikarai, and being assessed at 20 fanams.

10. Taking all the circumstances of the case under consideration, it seems to me to be desirable to remove both the Brothers from their offices, which they would not now be enjoying but for the success of the fraud practised on the late Collector, & for which, their subsequent conduct, their false Depositions, and the fraud of Soobba Pillay, in regard to the assessment, as shewn above, shew them to be wholly unfit.

11. There is no case established against the Nattamgar, to justify any measures being taken against him. The enquiry has therefore been chiefly confined to the conduct of the Curnam.

12. The documents connected with the case, are herewith forwarded; and I request they may be returned when no longer required.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servt

[illegible]
Acting Sub Collector.

Dindigul
19th October
1848.

Dispatched 21st Do

or his Vakeel and others, who, it ap=
peared to me, would throw light on
the subject matters of the Petition; &
having considered a report submitted
by my Sheristadar deputed to exa=
mine the land; - I have the honor
to lay before you the result of my
enquiries.

5. It appears that the present
Curnam of the Villages of Avalipatty,
Veerasanampatty and Jotampatty, is
Sooba Villay; and that his Brother,
called in the Sunnud of appointment
and in the Accounts, Mootiah Villay,
is now Curnam of Maru..th. At
the Tysal, Karoopa Villay, the father
of the above-named persons, was
Curnam of the 4 Villages in ques=
tion; and on his decease, his
eldest son Nunnia Villay succeed=
ed

=ed him in office. Whether Sooba Villay aided his Brother as Gomastah, is not quite so clear, though it seems more than probable that he did. One or two Witnesses speak to this point; while his statement that he was in another village, is shewn to be false: however this may be, it is clear that Vomma Villay was, in Fusly 1224, dismissed for fraud, and one Soobramonya Moodelly appointed in his stead. This man having been found guilty of some frauds, was, in Fusly 1231, removed to another Village, and Nullatomby Villay appointed in his room. In 1234 Nullatomby Villay was dismissed for the same cause as his predecessors, and one Moottya Moodelly nominated to these Villages. In 1236 Moottya Moodelly resigned, and Soobba Villay succeeded him. Moottyah Moodelly has deposed that his resignation was quite free and unfettered. In 1243 Soobba Villay

having

having raised the assessment of certain lands situated in Marnoothe, Avalipputty and Veerasanampetty, to the extent of Rupees 11-6-3, he was adjudged to restore the money unjustly collected, and to be removed from office. I would here beg to draw your attention to the orders regarding the refund from, and dismissal of Soobba Villay. One Takeed, it would have been thought, would have sufficed, but two are written; the first, regarding the refund, alludes to the extra collection being made in 3 Villages. The second Takeed, written six days after, ordering his dismissal, refers only to one Village, Marnoothe. In this Order he is ordered to be dismissed from his situation. In the reply, dated September 14th, the Tahsildar reports he had been dismissed, and his Brother Moottya Villay appointed in his stead. Now, here is some gross fraud. It was clearly the

The word written by

in

intention of the Principal Collector, that Toobba Villay should be dismissed, not from office in one Village only, but in all – in fact to be in any way consistent if he deserved dismissal from Marnoothi, he equally deserved it from Avalipoothy and Veerasamampoothy, because in these Villages also he had increased the tax, and should have also been removed from office in those Villages:– to stop short at Marnoothi, was absurd;– and, had this been the intention of the Collector, Marnooth would have been specifically named; but, for some reason or other, it did not suit the Talook authorities to carry out the order, tho' their reply would imply Toobba Villay was not only removed from Marnooth but from any office he might hold. But, to make this fraud still more gross, his Brother Vonnia Villay, the

same

Answered 31st Octo

47

49

No. 506

Dindigul 19th October 1848.

From T. Clarke Esquire
Acting Sub Collector of Madura.
To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, for your consideration, a Draft of an Endorsement to the Board Petition No. 1492 of 1846.

2. The Petitioner complains that Sooba Pillay and his Brother Ponnia Pillay, who formerly kept the Accounts of the Villages of Marnoothi, Avalamputty, Veerasamamputty and Jorampatty, were, in 1223, dismissed for fraud; but that through the aid and instrumentality of the Public Servants, the incumbent of the office, who had acted for 20 years, was removed, and Sooba Pillay was again, in

Pheng
L 13368

in 1236; appointed to be Curnam of these Villages; that in 1242 a Complaint was preferred against Sooba Villay, of having unauthorizedly raised the tax on certain lands in the Village of Marnooth; which charge being proved he was dismissed from his office in this Village, and a fine of 12 Rupees imposed on him; that, on the recommendation of the public Servants, his Brother Vonnie Villay was, under the fictitious name of Moottoo Villay, appointed to the village of Marnooth; that in 1247, Sooba Villay omitting to enter certain lands in the Accounts, a Complaint was preferred against him; but that again, owing to his interest with the Public Servants, he escaped the just desert of his fraud, and was only fined; that having ascertained that Sooba Villay in Fusly 1253, had concealed 65 Goolies of land, paying 46½ Rupees tax, he brought

the

the same to the notice of the Zillahdar,
who was deputed to examine the Crops,-
who simply brought the concealed Culti=
vation to account, without making any
report of the matter; that he in conse=
quence complained to the Sub Collector,
on the 24th July 1844; but that no deci=
sion has yet been passed in his case;
that by a Petition dated the 16th Jany
1845, he informed the Sub Collector
that the Nattamgar and Curnam
had made over-collections from the
Ryots, to the amount of Rs 56-2-2 in
Fusly 1250; and that they had charg-
ed 10 and 15 fanams for lands situ=
ated under the Nedum (or long) &
Voodao (or new) Tanks, and which,
at the Tyzal, had been assessed at
20 fanams; and that they had raised
the assessment of more lightly as=
sessed

=sessed lands; that the Petition was referred to the Tahsildar, who came to the Village, inspected the lands, & examined the Accounts, and finding that the Curnam had altered his accounts, wrote for a Copy of the Tysal accounts, took a Deposition from him and his Vakeel, and promised soon to return and finish the enquiry; but that, failing to do so, he appeal=ed, on the 25th April 1846, to the Prin=cipal Collector, who has not yet af=forded him the redress he seeks.

3. He prays the Board to take these matters into consideration, & afford him justice.

4. Having examined the re=cords of this Office, and, where neces=sary, taken Depositions from the Witnesses named by the Petitioner

or

No. 103 57

Thenkurvaey 3rd October 1848.

From T. Clarke Esquire 53
Acting Sub Collector
To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura.

Sir

1. With reference to your letter of the 19th Ultimo, No. 541, communicating your judgement on the Appeal preferred by the Nattamgar and Curnum of Goolapoorum against the sentence passed against them, I have the honor to request your instructions as to the term of Imprisonment to be enforced in default of the payment of the fines imposed.

2. I had fixed it at a year the full period allowed by the provisions of the Regulation under which they were punished. As the fines have been reduced by one half, it seems to me that the term of Imprisonment should also be in like

manner

manner, reduced; but before ordering this, I should feel grateful for your instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed.t Serv.t
T. Clark
Acting Sub Collector

Thenkurray
3.d October 1848

10/103

From the Acting
Sub Collector Dadiput
3d October 1848.

Draft of an Endorsement to Petitions No. 793, & 1500 of 1847, and 427 of 1848.

The land referred to in these Petitions amounting to nearly 7 cooly's, is not proved to have belonged exclusively to the Petitioner Rengasamy Naik, nor has he, in any way, established his allegation that Vencata-Kistnama Naik's father-in-law Katchama Naik was invited for a season to cultivate the land jointly with his father. On the contrary, it is most clearly shewn that, though in Fuslies 1224, 1225, and 1229, the Petitioner's grand-father cultivated small portions of the land as punjai, ~~and~~ in Fusly 1232, and following years, Katchama Naik, jointly with Bal Naik, defrayed

tee

the expense of converting the land into Nunjai, and that from that date, he enjoyed a moiety of the produce of the land, whenever it was brought under cultivation, till Fusly 1252; when, through fraud & violence, and his interest with the village authorities, Rungasamy Naik continued to secure for himself a larger share. On the ground that Vencata Kistnama Naik had, for a long period, uninterruptedly, enjoyed a moiety of the produce of the land in dispute, the late Principal Collector adjudged him half the land, it being clear the parties could not, as formerly, jointly cultivate the whole land.-

Dindigul
10th August 1848

[illegible]
Acting Sub Collector

proved to have enjoyed half the produce of the land whenever it was cultivated, from Fusly 1232 till the disagreement in 1252, when Rengasamy Naik's father endeavoured by stealth and violence, to gain possession of it. He therefore seems justly entitled to the same until a contrary decision shall have been declared by a competent tribunal.

14. The proceedings connected with the case, are herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant

Dindigul
10th August 1848

T. Clarke
Acting Sub Collector

To
R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector
of Madura.

No 83

From the Acting
Sub Collr Dindigul
10th August 1848

Vencata-Kistama Naik's fatherinlaw sowed 5/16 coolies with rape seed; which was resisted by Bal Naik. A complaint was made by Vencata-Kistnama Naik to the Curnum, and a kind of compromise patched up — by Bal Naik's paying the Kist and both parties enjoying the produce of the land they had cultivated. In 1253 the land was again waste, probably owing to the dispute. At this time, a Punchayet was called, who adjudged to Rengasamy, on the ground that the land was originally his, and had been afterwards cultivated, at his request, with the assistance of Vencata-Kistnama Naik's relative, 3¼ share, and to Vencata-Kistnama Naik, 1¾ share.

7. In Fusly 1255, Vencata-Kistnama Naik refusing to accede to the terms of the mediators, the whole of the land was cultivated by Rengasamy Naik, in whose name the puttah was that year issued by the Curnum. Against this, Vencata-Kistnama Naik, in January 1846, appealed to the Sub Collector

who

who referred the Petition to the Tahsildar for report.

8. On the 16th June of the same year, the Tahsildar submitted his report, in which he recommended that if the parties would not agree to the terms of the decision of the Punchayet, they should be referred to the Civil Courts for redress, and that the Curnum should be fined.

9. The Collector, not approving of this recommendation, awarded each party ½ of the land in dispute, as stated above, and fined the Curnum for his misconduct.

10. Rengasamy Naik grounds his objection to the decision of the late Principal Collector on the allegation that the land in question is his patrimonial property, and that Katchama Naik never obtained or enjoyed any right in the land; but was employed by his grandfather and father to help him in cultivating the land. The proofs on which he would seem to rest his case are the entry in the earlier accounts of his father's name only as enjoying the land in question, the decision of the Punchayet, the entry of other lands belonging to him in the Puttah of Yerrvady Appia Naik, and the evidence of the Curnum

and

and Nattamgars.

11. Vencata-Kistnama Naik, on the contrary, declares that the land was originally purchased by Rengasamy's father and his father-in-law jointly, from Alagan; that it was jointly improved and jointly cultivated by them for many years and that he has a share in the land.

12. There is no proof that Woolam Ramasamy Naik, Rengasamy's grand-father, possessed any right in the land. Nor do I credit the assertion of Vencata-Kistnama Naik, that his father-in-law jointly purchased the land with Ramasamy Naik. Had he done so, his name would most probably have been entered in the accounts with Ramasamy's name. It is more probable the land at that time being poonjai that it was taken up just as it suited the parties, to be cultivated and relinquished. It is proved clearly by the oral evidence that the relations of both parties contributed to the expense of converting the land into Nunjai, and that they enjoyed in equal shares the produce. The evidence of Papa Naik and Karlavada Naik, tends, strongly in my mind, to establish this point. I think also that a strong inference

ference in favor of the truth of Vencata-Kistnama Naik's story may be drawn from the fact of the puttah being drawn out in a fictitious name; for there is no proof that the Yervady Appia Naik is a real person. (See the Curnom's Deposition). Both parties mistrusting each other, and knowing that according to the rules of the District the puttah could not be lawfully changed without the consent of the holder of the puttah, or an Order from the Collector, resolved to have the same drawn out in a common name. If the land belonged, as stated by Rengasamy, to him, why was it not drawn out in his father or grand-father's name. The injustice of the Punchayet's decision was immediately denounced by Vencata-Kistnama Naik- who would neither submit to it, nor to the persuasions of the members forming it, who seem, in the year 1256, to have endeavored to bring the matter to a settlement. The evidence of the Curnoms and Nattamgars prove nothing in favor of Rengasamy Naik.

13. Vencata-Kistnama Naik is proved

No. 83

Dindigul 10th August 1848.

From T. Clarke Esquire
Acting Sub Collector

To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura

Sir:–

1. With reference to your letters noted in the margin, I have the honor to submit a Report on the enclosed and Board Petitions Nos. 793 – 1500 of 1847 and No. 427 of 1848, together with a draft of an Endorsement, for your consideration. I regret that there should have occurred so much delay in replying to your repeated communications on the subject of unanswered Petitions; but the pressure of Police and Revenue current business which could not be deferred, compelled me to postpone the consideration of the records connected with the Petitions till this late date.– I hope it may now be in

st Septr 1847
6th Octr do.
th April 1848.

in my power to pay more attention to this part of my duty.

2. The Petitions, now returned, were presented by two different parties - the one seeking to have the orders of the late Principal Collector, quoted in the margin, reversed - the other praying to have them affirmed. 11th July 1840 / 24th do / 24th do.

3. In the first Order, for the other two merely refuse to make any alteration in the first, - the late Principal Collector directed that the land in dispute should be divided equally among the parties as it had been proved to have been so enjoyed for many years, and puttahs issued in their respective names for the portions assigned them: he also imposed a fine on the Curnom for having, in contravention of the standing orders of the District and without permission, altered the puttah from the name of Yervady Appia Naik into that of Rengasamy Naik and others.

4. The land in dispute situated in the hamlet of Toomalagoondoo attached to the village of Vadamadura, measures nearly 7 3/4 coolies and is included in Nos 114, 115, and 116 of the village accounts.

5. From these accounts and the curnum's depositions, it appears that in Fusly 1212, one Alagan cultivated No. 114 measuring 2 1/4 coolies, and Katchama Naik, No. 115, measuring 3 13½/16 coolies of this land as punjai.

6. From 1213 to 1223, the accounts are wanting. In 1224, Doolam Ramasamy Naik the Petitioner Rengasamy's grandfather, cultivated 3 7¼/16 coolies in No. 115. In 1225, he added to this 2 1/4 coolies in No. 114. In 1227 and 1228, the whole of the land was waste. In 1229, he cultivated 2 coolies in No. 114. In 1230 and 1231, the whole land was again waste. In 1232, Bal Naik, Rengasamy Naik's father, & Katchama Naik - Vencata-Kistnama Naik's father in law, converted 3 ¼/16 of No. 116 into Nunjai, and ploughed it with

with their own 8 and 2 ploughs belonging to Petta Naik and Perumall Naik, to whom they assigned two shares of the produce, reserving 8 for themselves. These 8 shares were divided equally between them. The puttah was drawn out in the name of one Yervady Appia Naik. In this puttah, some other land belonging to Rengasamy Naik was included. In 1233, the whole of the land was waste. In 1234 1¼ cooly was assigned over to Petta Naik one of those whose ploughs had been used in 1232; and the remaining 2¾/16 coolies cultivated by the Petitioner's relatives. In 1235, they cultivated 5 7/16 coolies as Nanjai, some land in No. 115 having been prepared for irrigation. In 1236, some more land was brought under Nanjai cultivation from No. 114; making in all 6 15/16 coolies. All this time, the puttah was issued in the name of Yervady Appia Naik. For 15 years, or from 1237 to 1251, the land was waste. In 1252, Rengasamy's father cultivated 2 8¾/16 coolies in No. 116 as Nanjai, and immediately after,

Vencata

bth Ple
bth Pa

the Hill, it was destroyed, as well as that of the Head man of the Pulliaw village, and that the man himself was robbed & driven out into the woods.

10. On receiving this communication, I intimated by an Endorsement, dated the 3rd April 1848, to the Zemindar my intention of shortly visiting the Hills, when I should be prepared to investigate and decide on any complaint that should be preferred to me, & that the erection of the Schools on unoccupied waste did not seem to me to inflict on him any injury. I then added that Mr Mc-Millan had made a complaint against the Zemindar of illtreating Valla Manady which, if true, involved a serious charge which I should also be prepared to investigate.

11. In reply to this under date 24th April 1848, the Zemindar has expatiated on his right to prevent the occupation or sale of any lands in this Zemindary, if it so seemed good to him; he denies having used violence toward Valla Manady, and encloses a Deposition taken from the Manady in which that person is made to state that he Mr McMillan affixed his the Ma-

nady's

Munady's mark to a deed of sale, and commenced building the bungalow against his will and expressed protest. The Zemindar repeats his charge of Mr McMillan's catechist having caused the Pulliars to resist his authority, and states that building and cultivating on the Hills would create a loss in the rents of the Hills.

12. My Endorsement to this Petition, dated the 10th inst., repeats to the Zemindar my intention of visiting the Hills and readiness then to hear any complaint, while at the same time it attempts to disabuse the Zemindar of the idea that he possesses an exclusive and undivided right in all the lands forming his Zemindary.

13. It seems to me that the Zemindar has throughout has assumed a position which he cannot maintain, and that in all probability acting under evil advice, he is oppressing the Pulliars, a poor degraded set of men. I could wish it had been in my power earlier to visit the Hills: but the lateness of the season forbids my deferring my visit to Cumbum. It would be inflicting a very great hardship on the people of the Hills to force

them

them to accompany my Cutcherry in this trying season, and I feel so little confidence in the judgement & probity of the Nellacottai Tahsildar, who is further so much in arrears and so dilatory that I have felt loth while there was a probability of my being able to visit the scene of the dispute to commit the inquiry to him. It will be seen that the Revd Mr McMillan expresses a readiness to pay for all the land he holds.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant

Rlinks
Acting Sub Collector

Chinnamanoor
13th May 1848

To R. D. Parker Esq
Collector of Madura

No. 51

Chinnamnoor 13th May 1848

From T. Clarke Esquire
Acting Sub Collector
To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura

Sir:

To Revd. Mr. McMillan dated the 25th March
From Do Do 27th
Argee from the Zemindar with Encl. 29th April
Do Do 3d "
} 1848

1. In reply to your letter of the 6th inst. No. 255, asking for an explanation of the circumstances to which an enclosed Petition from the Zemindar of Cunnecvady relates, I have the honor to enclose for your consideration copies of the documents noted in the margin which include the orders I have issued on the subject.

2. The first Petition from the Zemindar dated 15th March 1848, reached me at Pulney from whence I intended to proceed to the Virupatchee & other Hills including those of Cunnecvady, but the severe & sudden illness of the Zilladar who was conducting an enquiry into some frauds and irregularities alleged to be carried on at Periyoor and Pachaloor determined me to postpone my visit for a short period. I accordingly altered my plans and resolved first

to

to examine into the causes of the decrease of the cultivation in the Nellacottai Talook. The frauds which have come to light in the villages which I personally inspected have led me to fear that much of the deficiency in Teukawsai Talook is to be attributed to the same cause. I have therefore thought it better to proceed at once to Cumbum, where I have been told much concealed cultivation is to be found, and afterwards to visit the Cunnecvady Hills on my return to Palney.

3. In his first Petition, the Zemindar stated that it having been represented to him that the Rev. G. W. McMillan, a Missionary of the American Mission, was attempting to build a School and a Bungalow on the Hills, he sent orders to that Gentleman to desist, but that he was informed that not only were these orders unattended to, himself reviled, and the building of the School completed, but that the building of a Bungalow & the planting of a Coffee garden were being commenced, and the Pulliars were encouraged to resist his authority.

4. He argued that as Mr. Davidson

son had first requested his permission before building a bungalow on some waste land belonging to the Zemindary while the Estate was under attachment, and as Mr Blackburne & yourself paid quit rent and received puttahs from him for the same land, it was clear the Rev. Mr McMillan had acted improperly in paying no attention to his wishes.

5. He therefore prayed I would interfere and warn that Gentleman to remove his buildings and refrain in future from trespassing on his lands.

6. A Translation of this Petition was furnished on the 25th March to the Rev. Mr McMillan who was requested to submit an Explanation regarding the circumstances set forth in it.

7. In his Reply dated the 27th March, the Rev. Mr McMillan expresses his regret at having trespassed on the Zemindar's rights, if such be the case, and declares his willingness to make reparation for any injuries sustained, but denies having at all vilified the Zemindar: imputes

much

much of what appears in his charge to misinformation and explains that the School house at Verldagherry was built by ~~his~~ Mr McMillan's advice on waste land belonging to a Pullian village, and for the benefit of that class, that while the building was in the course of erection, the Nattangar stating that he was acting under the authority of the Zemindar, ordered the building to be relinquished; but that as he Mr McMillan conceived the statement of the Manady to be false, he advised the Pullians to finish what they were about.

8. He disowns the intention of building a bungalow or planting a Coffee garden on this Hill, and states that the ground he was bringing under cultivation was purchased by him from the owners of the land. He then takes exception to the proceedings of the Zemindar towards one Valla Manady from whom he had purchased the land above referred to, and calls on me to protect the people from oppression and wrong.

9. He also states that a School house was attempted to be erected at Ardalore in the same way as the one at Verldagherry was built, and with the full consent of the Nattangar, but that on his leaving

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

13/5/[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]
13/[illegible]/48

[illegible]

Your most obed[ient] [illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]

(True Copies)

T Clark[?]
Acting Collector

To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Customs

89

No. 36

Putney 25th March 1818

Thomas [illegible] Clarke Esquire
Actg. Chief [illegible] for Madina

To The Reverend [illegible] Miller
[illegible]

Sir

I have the honor to forward you a translation of an Arzee presented by the Inhabitants of [illegible] complaining of your teaching [illegible] and a [illegible] on the Hills included in the [illegible] and shall feel obliged by your favoring me with such explanation as you may deem [illegible]

I have [illegible]
(Signed) T. Clarke
Actg. [illegible] Collector

Dindigul March 27th 1818

To Mr Clarke Esquire
Actg. [illegible] of Madura

Respected Sir

I [illegible] have the honour [illegible] your [illegible] the complaint of the [illegible]

[illegible] examination which you may [illegible]

[illegible] I am sorry if in any thing I [illegible]

[illegible] rights, and I am perfectly willing [illegible]

[illegible] for any loss [illegible] them [illegible]

[illegible] But I think the Zemindar [illegible]

[illegible] great apprehension created by false

[illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] who

[illegible] officers & [illegible] persons [illegible]

[illegible] false reports attempted to prevent the

[illegible] becoming Christians. They [illegible]

[illegible] appointed by you to the office [illegible]

you will enquire into the matter [illegible]

[illegible] place, I need no [illegible]

[illegible] of the Zemindar in that State

[illegible] and [illegible] thing [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] your [illegible]

the Zemindar of [illegible] has suffered

[illegible] such language [illegible] to this day

[illegible] whether the Zemindar has suffered

[illegible]

In relation to the School house which

[illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible] consent and advice built [illegible]

[illegible] to their village for their own [illegible]

[illegible]

accommodations in preaching [illegible]
[illegible] stone building, they were [illegible]
[illegible] the above mentioned [illegible]
[illegible] has not allowed it to be built." [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] could [illegible] because the [illegible]
[illegible] as such [illegible] for the [illegible]
[illegible] know that I was in the [illegible]
a Bungalow, therefore I told the [illegible]
[illegible] was done.

I have no idea, as it is stated, of [illegible] a palace for my own use & going there to [illegible] I came to India to preach the Gospel [illegible] land, that is another false report by that [illegible]

The [illegible] of the jungle which I [illegible] with the [illegible] attempted to clear, [illegible] it is not at [illegible] as has been [illegible] but it is at [illegible] & the [illegible] that it is not at all a jungle but a [illegible] a state of cultivation; & I bought all the land from [illegible] & [illegible] supposed & are now supposed are the [illegible] of the [illegible] & which land I shall continue [illegible] till the [illegible] shows that [illegible] I am willing to abandon [illegible] this I hope that your honour will [illegible] soon as possible as my [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] the Zemindar [illegible]
him doing any work until it is settled.

In relation to this land, I have to communicate
the most flagrant piece of outrage & injustice
[illegible] of the Zemindar's [illegible] which I pray
to take into immediate consideration & grant
[illegible] & justice. It is as follows. The [illegible]
[illegible] & the Zemindar's [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] & calumniate [illegible]
[illegible] of the land sold to me. The [illegible]
[illegible] away from his village & [illegible]
[illegible] though he asked leave to attend his sick
child, where they told him, as he had sold land
[illegible], he must go & answer for it to the
Zemindar, he asked leave for a few days to
[illegible] sick child, but it was denied him,
[illegible] & threats they made him go all the
[illegible] to the Zemindar. He [illegible]
[illegible] the Zemindar asked him what he [illegible]
[illegible] he said that he had sold [illegible]
[illegible] threats & the promise of liberty to [illegible]
[illegible] him his signature to the [illegible]
"[illegible] Gentleman asked me for my signature
[illegible] to him, I was drunk [illegible]
[illegible] it." These [illegible]
[illegible]. After [illegible]
[illegible]

93

No. 47

Abattanuaickenputty
3d May 1848

From T. Clarke Esquire
Acting Sub Collector
To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura

Sir:

1. With reference to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Sub Court of Madura dated 18th March 1848, furnished to me under date the 3d April 1848, I have the honor to inform you that on the 27th Ultimo I received an Arzee from the Zemindar of Ammianaickanoor dated the 21st idem, reporting that he had appointed certain persons therein named to act as Curnums in the Ten Zeeroy villages of his Zemindary.

2. I have called on the Zemindar to

to state whether these appointments have been made in conformity with the Provisions of Section VII Regulation XXIX of 1802; and have also directed the Tahsildar to ascertain and report whether they are persons of character and otherwise duly qualified for the Offices for which they are proposed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant

Abattan Naicken
Cutty 3d May 1848

Rluka
Acting Sub Collector

P.S. Since writing the foregoing, I have received Copy of the Subordinate Judge's letter of 26th April 1848, to your address with its enclosure, and shall take immediate steps to ascertain who are the persons who should, according to the Provisions of Section VII Regulation XXIX of 1802, be appointed to the Office of Curnums in the villages noted in the margin of the Subordinate Judge's letter. I would

S

I would, however, suggest for your consideration whether the Collector is authorized under the Regulations to appoint Curnums in Districts permanently settled. Section VI declares "The Landholder shall within 30 days nominate a proper person". Section VII clearly indicates that the choice rests with the Zemindar. Section XI. Regulation XXV of 1802 is to the same effect, "The Curnums shall be appointed from time to time by the Zemindar", and again, when a Curnum may be dismissed, "The Zemindar shall select a Successor from the family of the last incumbent, or in case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Judge that no member of the family is competent, the Zemindar" is to be allowed a discretion in the appointment of a fit person.

2. The only provision the Regulations seems to make against any neglect on the part of the Zemindar to fulfil the duty required of him, in this matter, is fine at the discretion of the Judge.

3.

3. In the absence of any direct enactment giving power to the Courts to supersede the authority, so repeatedly and distinctly declared to be vested in the Zemindar, of appointing Successors to the vacant Office of Curnums, I am led to question the propriety of carrying out the Order issued by the Subordinate Judge in his Proceedings of the 24th April last. Should you, however, see reason to dissent from the opinion I have formed, I shall gladly appoint the persons who may be reported by the Tehsildar to be the duly qualified heirs of the last incumbents.

[illegible]
Acting Sub Collector

No 447
From the Acting Sub Collector [illegible] 30 May 1848

[illegible]
48 49. 53 54
55459

Copy sent to Genl. Gibson 16th. 97

97

No. 20

Dindigul 11th February 1848.

From T. Clarke Esquire
Acting Sub Collector

To R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura

Sir:

1. I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 21st Ultimo, to submit the accompanying Depositions taken from parties who appeared to me to have it in their power to give information in regard to the building lately erected on the parade ground at Dindigul.

2. The building is of brick, and was erected for the convenience of native travellers: It was commenced before the visit of General Gibson, in 1846, to Dindigul, on which occasion, orders appear to have been issued by the General, interdicting its erection.

3. No steps were taken to remove the small portion of the wall that had been raised, and, on the departure of the officer in command of Dindigul, at the period of the

the General's visit, the building was resumed. The owner of the Choultry denies having ever been lawfully warned to discontinue the building, but this statement is falsified by the assertions of the present Commanding Officer, and of his Writer and Lascar, as well as by the depositions of the bricklayer employed on the building, who, though he attempts to qualify his statement by adding that he understood the warning to emanate from the native Writer, yet, shows that the work was not allowed to proceed uninterruptedly.

4. The owner of the building admits that he never solicited nor obtained sanction for occupying the ground in question, but that observing an old thatched Choultry in the same place, in ruins, he considered he was performing an act of public charity in erecting the present structure. The only objection to permitting the building to remain, seems to be the danger of its creating a precedent for future encroachments on the parade ground, by the native inhabitants of Dindigul. If this danger can be prevented, adverting to the nature and object of the building and the Expense to which the party erecting it, has gone, I would venture to solicit that it be not removed. Notwithstanding, I cannot attempt to justify the conduct of Sambusivum, who certainly merits no consideration

sideration or leniency.

5. I have the honor to return, as requested, the plan of the ground taken for the Cantonments of Dindigul; and to request you will kindly furnish me with a copy of it at your convenience.

I have the honor to be,

Dindigul } 11th February 1848 }
Disp. 14th Do.

Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.
T. Clark
Acting Sub Collector

P.S. After writing the above, the Plan has been copied by the Moochee of my Office, which renders a Copy from thence unnecessary.

101

101

Proposed Endorsement

The land referred to in this Petition measuring 19 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{16}$ Cooties forms part of the Maniam land granted on the 21st January 1842 under authority received from the Board of Revenue dated 23d November 1839 for the support of the Suttrum erected in Taloor by the Zemindar of Ayakoody.

It is clear that the land in question, which was purchased by the Petitioner's father, and some of which had been only waste for one year, was fraudulently included in the List submitted on the 30th November 1841 to the late Principal Collector, by Audiappa Pillay late Tahsildar of Ayempully.

As the Petitioner expresses a strong and reasonable objection to being made a tenant of the Ayakoody Zemindary, and as it is evident he would never have been placed in this position, but for the fraud practised by the late Tahsildar, — an ap-

plication will be submitted to the Board of Revenue for authority to cancel the grant of his land for the support of the Suttrum and to assign to the Zemindar of Ayacoody in lieu of it, other land yielding a revenue equal in amount to that at which the Petitioner's land was estimated in the original List of the 30th November 1821, mentioned above.

1841

Mukter
Acting Sub Collr

9th February 1848

Enclosure in Letter from the Actg Sub Collr Dindigul Dated 9th Feby 1848 No. 7

Land, when Cultivated with Garden produce, was watered from a Jungle Stream now turned into the new Tank belonging to the Zemindar's Son-in-law. The evidence of the Curnams is so evasive and Contradictory, that I place no credence in it whatever: I beg to call your attention to the Depositions of the 17th. August 1845, 31st October 1845 & 19th July 1846, wherein, in reply to the question whether the Petitioner had ever paid rent to the Zemindar for the land occupied by him, three different statements are given.

9 The Petitioner is afraid that, if he be made the tenant of the Zemindar, his land will be forcibly taken from him; and, I do not think his apprehensions are altogether unfounded. It is true he may obtain redress against any unjust assumption of his land by the Zemindar, but there is still the contingency that he may fail to do so: And, considering the fraud which has been so successfully practised in this case, not only in regard to this petitioner's land, but in the

making

making over to the zemindar 54 Coolies of land which had been cultivated so late as the Fusly preceding that in which the grant was made; ~ a fraud, of which the zemindar could not have been ignorant, there appears to me to be good grounds for the fears enter-tained by the petitioner, and strong reasons for recommending to the Board that other land should be granted to the zemindar in lieu of the $19\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{16}$ Cooties belonging to the Petitioner.

10. The original Board Petition is not to be found in the records of this office.

Dindigul Anbatur
Sub Collr's Office
9th February 1848

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servt
[illegible]
Actg Sub Collector

To R. D. Parker Esqre
Collector of Madura

No 17
From the Acting
Sub Collr 9th Feby
1848

[illegible]

Report on Petn of
[illegible]

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4 In this list, Cooles $19\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{16}$ of land, belonging to the Petitioner, and for which he possesses a Deed of sale, and some of which he had cultivated so late as Fusly 1229, was made over to the Zemindar for no better assigned reason than because the Zemindar expressed a desire to have it.

5 It will be seen by the accompanying papers that ½ a Cooly in Stalam No. 89, which had been cultivated as Garden and assessed at 8 fanams, has been rated in the list submitted by the Tahsildar, equally with the rest of the Poonjai forming the Stalam at 3 fanams.

6 The Curnum explains this was done through forgetfulness. The reason of the Zemindar's desiring to get possession of the Petitioner's

Petitioner's lands, seems to be that it forms a part of the land situated near a tank which his son-in-law the soi disant zemindar of Palany had constructed in 1247, and with the water from which a part of the Satram Maniem land is now irrigated, means being taken to convert the rest of the Maniem Punjai land also into Nunjai.

7 I visited the Petitioner's garden last year. It was then cultivated with dry grain. The Petitioner showed an old well entirely closed, and declared that it had been destroyed by the zemindar, but he had no proof to afford in support of this statement

8 The Curnum, it will be seen, declares that there is no will, and that the

lands

No. 17 109

109

Dindigul Ambatoor 9th February 1848.

From T. Clarke Esquire

Acting Sub Collector

To R. D. Parker Esquire

Collector of Madura.

Sir

1 I have the honor to submit for your consideration, a draft of an Indorsement for the petition presented by Palanyandy Goundên of Ayempully, to the Board of Revenue, No. 1221 of 1846.

2 The Petitioner complains that land which his father purchased for 20 Rupees and which he has improved at some expense by digging a well and converting it

it into garden land, has been fradulently and unjustly included in the land granted to the Zemindar of Ayakoody, for the support of a Choultry built by him in Valoor; and he prays that it may be restored to him.

3. It appears that, in November 1841, Andyappa Pillay, late Tasildar of Izemputty, having been called on to submit a list of any waste land in the village of Valoore or elsewhere, which might be granted for the support of the Valoore Choultry built by the Zemindar of Ayakoody, reported that there was no such land situated in the village of Valoore, but that he submitted a list of lands situated in Kelatamoodeem, which he recommended should be granted to the Zemindar.

He

Statement showing the proposed rates of tax to be fixed on Lands under the broken Tank situated in the Village of Nadookottay in Nellacottah Talook, till the [illegible] of the tank being repaired by the Villagers at their own expenses.

Punjah rates		Extent of Cultivated		Amount of tax for Punjah Cultivation				Remarks
Woolgoo Tax	Ahmensil Tax	Coolies	Ats	Rate per Cooly	Total Tax			
				F. F.	R	A	P	
1 Fan	5 Fan.s	67	2¾	1 - ½				
8 Fan.s	5 "	66	6	1 - 2				
6 "	4 "	13	¾	1 - 0				
	4 "	14	1¼	1 - 0	548	8	0	
[illegible] "	3 "	13	8½	" - 8				
4 "	3 "	52	8	" - 8				
3 "	2 "	32	5	" - 6				
		258	"					

Average

	R	A	P
Per Cooly	2 -	2 -	0
Per Cawny	4 -	12 -	6

[illegible]

[illegible signature]

B

Statement shewing

the proposed [illegible]

tax to be fixed on Lands

under the broken track

situated in the Village

of Nadoobettoy in [illegible]

[illegible] Talook, in the

event of the track being

repaired by the [illegible]

[illegible] expense

Statement shewing the rates of Tax to be fixed on the Nanjah lands under the broken Tank situated in the Village of [illegible] in the [illegible] Talook, which the [illegible] [illegible] to repair at their own cost.

Nanjah [illegible]		Extent of Land		[illegible] Punjah tax for Nanjah Cultivation			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Koolies	[illegible]	Rate per Kooly	Total		
					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Hon	5 Fanam	67	2¾	1 Hon			
8 Fanam	5 "	66	6	1 "			
6 "	4 "	13	¾	8 Fanam			
	4 "	14	1¼	8 "			
5 "	3 "	13	8¼	6 "	437	[illegible]	
4 "	3 "	50	8	6 "			
3 "	2 "	33	5	4 "			
		258	1				

Remarks

Average

Nanjah	Per Kooly	1-11-3
	Per Cawny	3-13-4
Punjah	Per Kooly	" 14 "
	Per Cawny	1-15-6

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the rates of Tax to be
fixed on the Nunjah
lands under the broken
Tank situated in the
Village of Narrowkelley
in Nellacottah Talook,
which the Villagers
promise to repair at
their own cost —

Statement shewing the proposed rates of tax to be fixed on the lands (Punjah?) to be converted into [illegible] under the broken tank in the Village of [illegible] belonging to the [illegible]

[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	Total tax		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	R	A	P
[illegible]	[illegible]	67	2¾	1 - 5	1		
[illegible]	[illegible]	46	2	1 - 2			
[illegible]	[illegible]	13	¾	1 - 2			
[illegible]	[illegible]	14	1¼	1 - 2			
[illegible]	[illegible]	12	3¾	- 9	765	9	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	- 9			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		- 6			

Remarks.

Average

	R	A	P
Per Cawnee	2	8	10
Per Kanny	5	11	11

[illegible]

[illegible]

B

Statement shewing

the ~~Bunjah~~ proposed rates of

Tax to be fixed on the

lands (Punjah to be

converted into Nunjah)

Situated under the

broken Tank in the

Village of Kodanoothu

attached to the Nella

cottah Talook —

117 117

1251	—	105	15	753	1	5	7	1	9
1252	—	107	10½	766	8	[illegible]	7	1	11
1253	—	117	[illegible]	831	[illegible]	5	7	1	8

N°9

A

[illegible] shewing the
[illegible] of Pirqyat fit for
[illegible] cultivation lying below
[illegible] of Muddoo=
[illegible] village of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 1757

R

[illegible]

[illegible]tement Shewing the [illegible] of the Punjai fit for [illegible] lying below [illegible]
Mellacottai Talook [illegible]

[illegible]		Cultivation												Jirayu [illegible]			
[illegible]		Coolies		Cawnies		Chondra Wassool Jeerai						Coolies		Cawnies		[illegible]	
		Cooly		Cawn	&c	Chekurry	Ps.	As.	Ps.	As.	Ps.	Cooly	&c	Cawn	&c	Cool	
5		22	[illegible]			11	4	8½				38	10¾			10	3
5		14	[illegible]			7	1	13¼				49	2¾			44	5
4		"				"	"	"				13	¾			3	4
[illegible]		"				"	"	"				"	"			"	
		4				1	3	6½				9	¾			2	7
3		9				2	9	2½				28	4				4
5		"				"	"	"				"	"			"	
	Total	51	11	22	4	22	9	¾	48	9	4	108	3	11	6¾	10	3

[illegible] land in the said Hamlet has
[illegible] waste for 20 years & belongs to
[illegible]undanpatty.

		Cooly									
4						2	3	"			
		7									
		6				1	9	8			
		10	12			2	1	8			
		24	11	10	12½	6	9	"	14	10	2

[illegible]	Ar	C	Coaly	cts	Cairn	Ar	Chahren	fa	Ma	Bal	cts	[illegible]
			61	9¼			30	7	14¼			
			63	9			31	7	13			
			13	3¼			5	2	6			
			"	"			"	"	"			
			13	3¼			4	.	8 [illegible]			
			39	13 $\frac{1}{12}$			11	2	4½			
			"	"			"	"	"			
[illegible]	1	"	109	14¾	84	1½	83	2	5⅓	17	18	11

Corn	d	Cheese	d	Madeira	£	d	Pd	d	B	Sole	d	Cause	d	Chas	
1	2½	\		"	5	12½				4	7			2	
"	"			"	"	"				2	18			1	4
"	"			"	"	"				"	"			"	
"	0½			"	1	9				13	11			5	4
"	"			"	"	"				"	"			"	
"	"			"	"	"				12	8½			3	
5	2			1	"	6				28	2			5	
6	11½	3		1	7	11½	3	12	2	61	9½	27	6	1	4

Do	Coolies	At	Cauri	As	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps
	5	9 1/2			2	7	15 1/2			
	2	13			1	4	1			
	"	"			"	"	"			
	14	1 1/4			5	6	5			
	"	"			"	"	"			
	12	5 1/2			3	7	9 1/2			
	33	5			6	6	10			
45	68	5 1/4	30	6	20	3	9	42	15	6

[illegible]	ct	Cavia	ct	Chalk	lb	ct	Red	ct	lb	Coolg	ct	Calves	ct	[illegible]		
24	1			13	"	5				43	10/12			21	5	
14	[illegible]			7	1	15/4				51	15/4			25	9	
"	"			"	"	"				13	3/4			3	2	
"	12/			"	1	9				13	11			5		
4	1/3			1	5	6/12				9	2/4			2		
9	10/2			2	9	2 11/12				40	12/4			12	[illegible]	
5	0			1	"	6				28	2					
58	9/12	25	14	24	6	12/4	52	5	6	123	2 11/12	88	22/4	1		

f. Nadduvattai village of the Tondiyoor Zemindary of the

Total										Remarks
Cooly		Cawney		Moonashee Wapsool Servai						
Cooly	As	Cawney	As	Chattam	Seer	As	Old	As		
67	2 2/4			33	5	13 3/4				
66	6			33	1	14				
13	3/4			5	2	3				
14	1 1/4			5	6	5				
13	8 1/4			4	"	8 3/4				
57	8			15	1	8				
33	5			6	6	10				
258	"	114	10 3/4	103	4	14 1/2	219	8	4	

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Taram of the above mentioned Villages

Parallai or Gravel								Sand					
1st Sort		2d Sort		3d Sort		Total		1st Sort		2d Sort		Total	
Cooly	Ac	Cooly	Ac	Cooly	Ac	Cooly	Ac	Cooly	Ac	Cooly	Ac	Cooly	Ac
66	13 3/4	"	"	"	"	66	13 3/4	13	12 1/4	16	8 1/4	30	5
22	15 1/4	"	"	"	"	22	15 1/4	20	3 1/4	18	12 1/4	38	5
2	1/2	2	9 1/4	8	7	13	9 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	1 1/4	"	"	"	"	14	1 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	5	9 3/4	7	14 1/2	13	8 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	20	13 1/2	10	11 1/2	31	9	2	2 1/2	16	12 1/2	18	15
5	"	"	"	"	"	5	9	"	"	16	10 1/2	16	11 1/2
81	7 1/4	29	1/2	27	1	137	9 1/2	36	2 1/4	[illegible]	1	104	3/4

Dindigul
20th January
1848

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Total		Remarks
Cooly	As	
57	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
66	6	
13	$\frac{3}{4}$	
14	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
13	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
50	8	
33	5	
258	"	

Illegible signature
Acting Sub Collector

complied with, and the present Munasib rates doubled.

129 129

6 : 2 If the present Punjai rates were trebled, the net increase to the Government, deducting the revenue derived from the land cultivated with Punjai, would, in case the whole of the land fit for Nunjai were so cultivated, be Rs 606-3-6.

7 In case the original Hooloos rates were slightly raised, so as to make the Nunjai Terwa a little more than double the present Punjai rates, the increase, estimated on the foregoing principles, would be Rs 496-2-6.

8 Under these circumstances and the uncertainty of realizing from the repair of the tank an increase of revenue proportionate to the expense incurred in executing it, I do not think it would be advisable that the repair should be undertaken by the Government; while I see no very valid reason for foregoing the profit arising from the proposition of the petitioner.

9 I think, however, that if his request be granted, care should be taken that the cultivators of the Punjai land be not deprived of the possession of their land to which they have an undoubted right, as long as they pay the revenue due upon it.

10 There is no Nunjai cultivation in either of the villages in which the tank is situated; but the average of the Punjai rates, is Rs 1—15—6 per Cawny.

11 A Table of the rates of the village of Vanampatty, the nearest village in which Nunjai is cultivated, is appended in the Margin.

Vanampatty, 3 miles from Nattakotty.

Description	Kalam rate		Moonu rate	
	Rs	X	Rs	X
	3	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Nunjah	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most obed^t. Servt.

[illegible]

Acting Sub Collector.

Dindigul
18th January
1848.
Disp^d 21st D^o

For

R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of
Madura.

No 11
From the Acting
Sub Collector
18 January 1848

Answered 3rd May — Rec. with the Recd. 4th May 1848

No. 11

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Dindigul 18th Jany. 1848.

From T. Clarke Esqre.

Actg. Sub Collector

To R. D. Parker Esqre.

Collector of Madura

Re/

Sir:

1 In returning the accompanying Boards Petition No. 1691 of 1846, presented by Sivooden Chetty and another cultivating ryot of Coolisetty-putty of the Sundeyoor Zemindary in Nellacottah Talook, I have the honor to submit the report called for by the late Principal Collector, on the several points noticed in his letter of the 27th February last, together with the vernacular documents connected with the case.

2. The Tasildar, having visited the spot, has reported that there is a broken tank in Naducottac, which has never been in use since the assumption of the country by the Company; that, of the 300 Coolies of land which the Petitioners propose to bring under cultivation, situated in the villages of Naducottah and Ganabady-putty, 258 Coolies are suited for Nunjai cultivation

cultivation; and that 51 Coolies of this land have, for some years past, been cultivated with Poonjai. The remainder has never been brought under the plough.

3. The Tank would be supplied by a jungle stream, taking its rise in a small hill in its immediate vicinity, the water of which now flows into the Vigay river, and its repair would not affect the supply of other tanks.

4. The cost of repairing the tank is estimated at Rs 1000

5. 58 Coolies of cultivated Punjai land, would, according to the proposal of the petitioners, be absorbed; the teerwai of which is Rs 52-5-6. It is doubtful whether the whole extent of land available for Nunjai cultivation, amounting to 258 Coolies, inclusive of the 58 Coolies of cultivated Poonjai above referred to, would be always cultivated. It will be observed from the deposition of the surviving petitioner, and the Curnum of the village, that some years must elapse before the land can be brought fully into cultivation, and there is no guarantee for the quantity that might be cultivated; but, supposing the land were all cultivated, and the rates fixed, as entered in the enclosed paper marked B, the net increase of revenue to the Government would be as follows. viz

Rs 376 per annum if the request of the petitioners were complied

[illegible]

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8. If no orders were issued by the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, in 1837, it seems advisable, from the frequency of Complaints preferred of late, that some decision should be passed on the subject.

9. It would perhaps be diffi=cult to establish the truth of the compact affirmed by the Villagers of the Iyempully Talook, to have been made when the project of cutting the Rajahvoikal was first started; but as no Complaints were preferred by the Inhabitants of Allangiem till 1837, it is fair to conclude that they sustained no injury from the number of Talaus in ex=istence

=istence up to that period, and which is stated, by the present Tehsildar, to be 29 viz.t 22 in Kottatory and 7 in Rajampully. And it might prevent further Complaints were this number declared to be the limit, which the Inhabitants of the Iyempully Talook, shall under no pretence, be permitted to exceed.

10. The two Arzies received from the Tahsildar of Iyempully, with their enclosures, together with the original Letter and its enclosures received from Coimbatore, are herewith forwarded for your consideration.

I

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant

[illegible]

Acting Sub Collector.

Dindigul }
3d. January }
1848. }

For

R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of
Madura.

9101

From the Acting
Sub Colr. Dindigul
3d Jany 1848

Copy sent to the Pl. Collector of Coimbatore 12 Feb 1848

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No. 1

Dindigul 3rd January 1848.

From T Clarke Esquire

Acting Sub Collector.

To R D Parker Esquire

Collector of Madura

Sir

7th Apl.
8th Sepr. } 1847

1 I have the honor to submit the report called for in your communications noted in the margin, regarding the complaints preferred by the inhabitants of Allangiam in the Talook of Darampoory in Coimbatore, against certain of the inhabitants of the Villages of Vrottatory and Rajamputty attached to the Talook of Iyempully, of having, by the creation of 6 new Polois in excess of the usual number on the banks of the Allangiam Rajah Voikal, endangered the produce of the Nunjai land belonging to the last named Village.

2.

2 It appears from the report of the present Tahsildar of Iyempully dated 21st June last, as well as by the Arzee of Sham Row, the late Tahsildar, dated 18th April 1837; that the Allangiam Rajah Voikal passes thro' the lands of the Villages of Kottatory and Rajampully, and that the Villagers of the latter Villages assert that on the formation of the Channel, it was agreed and understood that in return for allowing the Channel to be cut through their lands, they were to be permitted to take as much water as they required for the irrigation of their lands; and they support their assertion by the fact that they yearly added new Tolais without any objection from the inhabitants of Allangiam, till the year 1837, when the number in use was 26.

3 In their Depositions before Sham Row, in 1837, the Curnums of Allangiam and Kottatory, state that, in 1802, there were only 8 Tolais employed in the Village of Kottatory, & 2 in that of Rajampully; and that they were added

Villages	Fusly 1212	1215	1219	1230	1237	1240	Total
Kottatory	8	2	3	1	4	1	19
Rajampulty	3	"	"	"	"	4	7

added to as shewn in the margin, till in the Fusly year 1240, they amounted in Kottatory to 19, and in Rajampulty to 7, making in all 26.

4 In the year 1837 the Ryots of Allangiam complained to the Tahsildar of Darampoory, that, having permitted the inhabitants of the two Villages in Iyempully to make one Tolai, in order to water the garden of one of their Pagodas, they had, in process of time, by force formed 32 Tolais, by means of which they drew so heavily on their scanty supply of water as to have destroyed the produce of 250 Coolies of their Nunjai land.

5 This alleged aggression on the part of the Iyempully Ryots, was brought in the strongest possible manner, to the notice of the Sub Collector of Coimbatore, who referred the complaint in a letter dated 7th March 1837, to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, who "requested "the issue of such orders by the late "Principal Collector of Madura

as

"as might be found, on enquiry to be necessary
"to promote the interests of all parties Concer-
"ned."

6 The matter having been enquired into by the late Tahsildar Sham Row, his report was, by a Yadast from this Office dated 21st April 1837, submitted to the late Principal Collector. In this Report, the Tahsildar asked that, as the inhabitants of Allangiam sustained no loss from the use of the Tolais formed on the Rajah Vaikal, through which abundance of water always flowed, they might be interdicted from interfering with the Tolais used by the Villagers of the two Villages in Iyempoully. But no reply appears to have been received to this request.

7 At present, the number of Tolais in use, is 28; being 2 more than were in use in 1830, but 4, less than were mentioned by the inhabitants of Allangiam in their Complaint of 1837.

8

on the subsequent agreement, he directed the emoluments to be divided equally between the Petitioner and the Fysul Merasidar's son.

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12 Supposing these to average about Rs 2 per mensem, the half is certainly but a small compensation for the labor, skill and medicines, which a due discharge of his duties, would devolve on the Petitioner, in so large a village as Mêlmungalam.

13 If the office is worth maintaining it appears to me it should be maintained on the most efficient footing practicable. This could not have been the case, had Mootan been appointed. He is pronounced by all to be totally ignorant of Medicine. I question the policy of allowing incompetent persons to nominate deputies. Their views are pointed to their own gains and not to the interests of the community they serve. Their object is to make the best bargain for themselves, and the guarantee, for the nomination of a suitable person, must be very slender.

14 In this case, the amount of the Maniem, is so small, that it would hardly seem possible for its possessor, to live on a portion of it, and with the remainder, to secure the services of a competent deputy.

15 There is much force in the Petitioner's prayer to be put in full possession of the Maniem. He has been installed in the Office, and has enjoyed it for 20 years. The division of its emoluments must leave him insufficient to discharge the duties required of him, and, on the principle laid down in

in Regulation VI of 1831, it appears to me that if he is to fill the office, he should enjoy the whole of the emoluments appertaining to it. The only question is was his appointment, a legal one. On this point I feel incompetent to pass an opinion. I should, however, be glad to receive a Decision on it, for my future guidance.

Dindigul
4th Novr. 1847.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servt.
[signature]
Acting Sub Collector

For

R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector
of
Madura.

P. S. The documents connected with this case, are herewith sent with a Tamil List.

[signature]
Actg. Sub Collr.

What hinders [illegible] enjoying the full [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] in the death [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]

Speech from the body. If not, a [illegible] also

be appointed by the [illegible], because the 145

whole sitting. but not the [illegible]

145

[illegible]

No. 78. 147

147

Dindigul 4th November 1847

Sir:

1 With reference to your letter of the 26th June last, forwarding, for my opinion, 3 Petitions presented by Vencatachella Sastry, a Mirassee Doctor in the Talook of Tenkary; I have the honor to acquaint you that, having perused the proceedings which have, at different periods, been held, on the subject of the Mirassee in question, I gather from them the following facts.

2 7 5/8 Coolies of Nunjai land, yielding a revenue of 12 Pons — 2 Fan or 25 As — 14 P, are entered in the Fysul account of Melmungalam, as Vydia Maniam held by Divasegamony.

3 On the death of Divasegamony the Petitioner's father was, in 1823, appointed to succeed him, on the grounds that the Tahsildar had reported that Mootyan, the son of the late incumbent, was ignorant of the art of healing; that he held the office of Cook in a Pagoda, and had given a Razinamah relinquishing the Mirassee, and that Vencatasworayen, the Petitioner's father, was not only a clever practitioner, but was a very popular one, and had, for some time, practised gratuitously in Melmangalam.

4

4 In November 1826, Soobamah, the wife of the deceased Divasegamony, appealed against the supercession of her son, and prayed for his appointment, but her prayer was rejected on the ground of Mootian's incompetency to perform the duties of the office.

5 In December of the same year, it appears that an agreement was entered into between the Petitioner's father and his brother, on one side, and Mootian, on the other, in which the former stipulated to pay to Mootian, annually, $\frac{3}{5}$th of the Melvarum produce, he and his brother enjoying the remaining $\frac{2}{5}$th, and from that date, the name of Mootian was included in the Village accounts, as a joint holder of the Mirasee. No reason is assigned for this arrangement, but the poverty and destitution of Mootian and his mother.

6 In 1846, Mootian presented a petition to the Sub Collector, praying for the restoration of the Half of the Maniam withheld from him by the Petitioner. This Petition was forwarded to the Tahsildar for report.

7 In his reply, the Tahsildar, after detailing the particulars above noticed, referred to the agreement as a document produced by the present

present petitioner, in refutation of an assertion made by Mootian, that he was entitled to half the Maniam. The Tasildar, at the same time, added that Mootian was incapable of discharging the duties pertaining to the office

8 On this report, an order was passed by Mr Blackburne, then in charge of the Sub Division, dated 30th July 1846, in which, after noticing the irregularity of the Tahsildar's refusing to examine Witnesses named by Mootian, to prove that the Petitioner had agreed to divide the produce of the land, with him, in equal shares, and reprehending the alienation of the office from the family of the original grantee, observed that, if Mootian was himself incompetent to perform the service required, he should have been permitted to appoint a Gomastah, making his own terms; and that the Petitioner ought not to be allowed to enjoy a larger share of the emoluments of the office, than was agreeable to Mootian; but, as his name has been entered in the accounts jointly with Mootian's, since 1820, he ordered that the Maniem should be equally divided between Mootian and the Petitioner, and that the death of each incumbent should be immediately reported to the Huzoor

9 I do not know whether this is a Maniem which would be classed under the title "Buctavarty", the tenure of which has occasioned so much discussion in Cuddapah and elsewhere. If it be so classed, the power of determining the right of succession to it, rests with the Courts.

10 In this case, a certain service is required of the holder of the lands. This service, the son of the original holder, was unable, thro' want of skill, to yield. Does this inability disqualify him from holding the lands? Can he perform the required service by deputy? and if he is disqualified, what course is to be adopted? Do the lands become escheat, or, is it competent to the local officer, to elect and appoint a qualified person? are questions which might have suggested themselves on the death of Diwasegamony.

11 If such questions ever arose, they were solved by the Collector, accepting the resignation of Mootian, and appointing in his room a duly qualified person. This appointment, the late Collector disapproved of. He was of opinion that the incompetency of Mootian did not disqualify him from holding the Merassee, provided the service were performed; and, without attaching any value to the original Rajenamah

or

15 | 5

Proposed Endorsement on Petition No. 1610 of 1846.

No orders appear ever to have been passed regarding the grant of Mâni=em, as alleged, to the Petitioner's father Jelâl Khan who built the Village of Rowten Nellore, in the year 1825. In the year 1831, Jelâl Khan was appointed Natamgar of Rowten Nellore; and, on his applying, in 1835, for a grant of land, his request was rejected on the ground that as the average Beriz of the Village, was only 70 Rupees per Annum, the duties of the office of Na=tamgar, could easily be performed by the Village Officers of Kumoypetty; and that

that no additional Natamgar was re=
quired for so small a Village.

Since 1835 the average Beriz has increased to Rupees 81-5-8. The Village contains only 25 houses, and is 3/4 of a mile distant from Kunnapputty, in the Ayacut of which it is included, and has not even been dignified with the title of a separate Muzra or putty. Under these circumstances, it does not seem necessary or proper that the re=
quest of the Petitioner should be granted.

Dindigul
1st November
1847.

Clerks
Actg. Sub. Collr.

[illegible]

on [illegible] 1610

and [illegible]

[illegible]

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No. 75.

Dindigul 5th Novr. 1847.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, for your consideration, the Draft of an Endorsement for Board Petition No. 1650 of 1846.

2. The Petitioner claims the grant of a Mānium of 10 Poons on the ground of a promise made to that effect by the late Mr. Peter, to his deceased father Jelal Khan, who, he affirms, at great personal expense and trouble, established in the Talook of Tenkarai, the Village of Kowten Nellore, which has been the means of securing to the Government, a Revenue of Rupees 1531-15-11.

3. It will be seen by the accompanying papers that no such promise was ever made to the Petitioner's father, as alleged; and that the Village is too insignificant to warrant the grant now claimed by the Petitioner.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant
[signature]
Actg. Sub Collr.

For
R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura.

157

[illegible] on [illegible] has been [illegible]

[illegible] possession of the [illegible] and [illegible] the same

and [illegible] of this [illegible]

157

[illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] adduced [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

that the land has been in the possession of [illegible]

[illegible] 1245 or 1838/39.

There is [illegible] the Bond [illegible]

[illegible] sold to the Pff. 4½ Cowles of [illegible]

This is [illegible] proved by the Bond the [illegible] of which

is not questioned, and which is established by the Testimony

of the Witnesses on both sides. The accounts also shew [illegible]

of 1½ Cowles of Land under the [illegible] 6 [illegible]

[illegible] Rowlen's name from 1245 to [illegible]

Receipts granted by [illegible] to [illegible] Rowlen

prove that the [illegible] of the Witnesses that the land

purchased from [illegible] was divided amongst the

parties whose names are entered in the [illegible] is [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] the amount [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] would not [illegible] on [illegible]

[illegible] likely [illegible] the Receipts, as is [illegible]

[illegible] with nothing to [illegible]

[illegible] the amount [illegible] Rowlen [illegible]

[illegible] and which only [illegible] 9 - 6 [illegible] 5 [illegible]

[illegible] on the statements that [illegible]

of the [illegible] sold by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] lands [illegible], formed [illegible] the
lands [illegible] this point, I [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] and of [illegible] Moodilly [illegible] the
Natungar, deserving of much weight, though it would not
be difficult with the very vague description of the lands
given [illegible] Deed of Sale, to [illegible] to question whether any
of the [illegible] there noticed, formed the land in dispute; [illegible] yet
the [illegible] of these witnesses (who seem to have
[illegible] the matter) that this land has always been in
the Plaintiff's possession, carries with it a weight of evidence which the
[illegible] and varying the testimony of the witnesses seeking
to [illegible] themselves of these lands, does not overthrow.

The Defendant's statements that the
whole of the land assigned by him in the Deed, was
included in the 120 Coolies resigned by him in 1244, is
refuted by the testimony of the Curnam and Natungar,
[illegible] of his witness Nirnar Rowten; but I
[illegible] credit in this witness' testimony as in the
statement [illegible]. The Witness Hussein Khan [illegible] asserts
[illegible] to Nirnar Rowten that the whole land
was cultivated from 1249 to 1251.

The Deed of Sale also
[illegible] the statement that the [illegible] was constructed
[illegible] expense. 20 [illegible] East of it, it is clear was
paid by the Plaintiff, and the allusion to his enjoying
the [illegible] being subject to the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] would lead to the [illegible] that they too must paid their quota of the expense [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] as well as by the [illegible] and 8 Witnesses for the Defendant that the Plaintiff cultivated the land in dispute [illegible] Fuslee in 1254, and the entry of his name in the accounts for this year as well as the receipt, satisfy me that there was no alteration of the terms on which he held this land &c in the absence of any specific agreement or of any proof on the part of the Defendant on this point. I do not credit the assertion of the [illegible] which that the [illegible] tenancy began. The [illegible] testimony that such tenure does not obtain in the village of [illegible], appears to me sufficient to refute it, and it is not likely that in Fusly 1255 the Plaintiff would consent to any infringement of his rights, and [illegible] when the prices of grain are high, to forego the benefit arising from these prices, by allowing the Defendant to take half the produce, and the attempt on the part of [illegible] [illegible] to enforce the [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] led to this suit. Further as the Plaintiff [illegible] [illegible] to have been in [illegible] of the land for five years [illegible] it is not in the power of Defendant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of it, for not accepting to any such terms he might wish to impose, without the [illegible] of the [illegible].

Regarding the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the land the Witnesses for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] his witness[illegible] that it was 14 Cullums, and that 7 Cullums
[illegible] Defend[illegible]

Considering therefore that it is
fully established that the land on which the produce under
litigation was grown, has been since fusly 1248 of 1838/39 [illegible]
[illegible] 1251 in the Plaintiffs possession, that he has enjoyed [illegible]
on payment of Tirwa which has been regularly paid, and
in the absence of all proof on the part of Plaintiff, in regard
to the amount of ~~produce~~ the Hollaris produce of the [illegible] dispute
[illegible] fusly 1251, taking this produce at 14 Cullums, I do adjudge
the Plaintiff under the power vested in me by Section XI Regu-
lation V of 1822 to receive from the Defendant the 7 Cullums
of Shamba paddy, which he (the Defendant) admits he took;
[illegible] in the event of his failing to restore this, I decree the Defend-
ant shall pay to the Plaintiff ~~Rs 10. 15~~ being the [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] paddy grain in November 1840 in the
Talook of [illegible]. The land measuring 2½ Cowlies is to be
retained in the Plaintiffs possession

I cannot conclude this
case without recording my opinion that much of the [illegible]
[illegible] manifested in this village [illegible] appears to
have arisen from the disregard on the part of the litigant
parties to the very salutary provisions Regulation XXX of 1
[illegible] the [illegible] of Sections IV and [illegible] of the Regulation [illegible] attended to [illegible]
[illegible] might [illegible] have been avoided.

[illegible] appeal will expire on the 17th Sept 1847.

[illegible]
[illegible]
1849

(True Copy)

[illegible]
[illegible]

161 159

[illegible] by [illegible] examine [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and duly [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the Defendant [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Plaintiff files a [illegible]

[illegible] of Delaware [illegible]

[illegible] Philip [illegible] whereas the [illegible]

[illegible] the Plaintiff the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the expense of [illegible] [illegible]

the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] land [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] in the other [illegible]

do. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Lilly Raidan, 3. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ately allotted by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1255 [illegible] 1256 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] 1256 and 1254 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] or [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ramaswamy Chetty 1	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Chetty 2	[illegible] Chetty [illegible] 2
[illegible] Chetty 3	D[illegible] [illegible] 2
[illegible] [illegible] 4	D[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Chetty 5	D[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Rowther 6	D[illegible] [illegible]
	D[illegible] [illegible]
	[illegible] [illegible]
	D[illegible] [illegible]
	[illegible] [illegible]
	[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Division [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] question that the land yielding the produce

[illegible] about 4 to 5 [illegible]. The [illegible] to be

165 165

[illegible] the County [illegible]

[illegible] and belonging to the village of [illegible]

[illegible] Embarras [illegible]

[illegible] the Defendant [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Kingdom [illegible]

[illegible] 18th of March 18[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Court [illegible]

That he repeated the seizure of his [illegible] the Taboo, and fully established his case which was referred to the Sub-Collector, who directed the party to be restored, but that on the Defendant refusing to obey the order, the case was forwarded to the Magistrate, who [illegible] was personally enjoined to restore the order, and that the injunction [illegible] his injunction, a Notice [illegible] was not able to be served upon him, but he has prevented the execution of this order.

That the Defendant [illegible] Rupees having [illegible] of 1255 [illegible]

[illegible] general [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Plaintiff and that [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] and prove that [illegible]
[illegible]

The Defendant [illegible]

For this answer the Defendant [illegible]
[illegible] to be false [illegible]
[illegible] his claim [illegible]
[illegible] that the [illegible]
[illegible] mentioned in the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] $\frac{12}{16}$ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] that it was not [illegible]
[illegible] not possible [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] never [illegible]

The Defendant [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] 2 [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 10 [illegible]
[illegible] being [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 1813 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], that [illegible] and the [illegible]
[illegible] he [illegible] under the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] granted [illegible] to him, to his [illegible],
[illegible] such [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] had [illegible] of it, the [illegible]
[illegible] lands to the [illegible]
[illegible] and that they [illegible]
[illegible] in compliance to the [illegible],
[illegible] dated 1st [illegible] 1825, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] such [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] granted [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 130 [illegible]
[illegible] possession [illegible] the 130 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] be granted [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] had been [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible]

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Endorsement for Petition No. 3665 of 41.

The Petitioner having complained and proved that he had been deprived of half the produce of 2½ Coolies of Nunjai land, and had been violently dispossessed of the land which he had for many years rented and enjoyed from Vardapah Naicken, A decision was passed under date the 19th August last, adjudging him the value of the produce and repossession of the lands seized. It does not fall within the province of the Collector to determine questions of permanent right. If the Petitioner considers he has acquired any such right in the land in question, he must prosecute the same in a Court of Law. Without a Razinamah from

Varda

of Vurdapah Naiken, resigning the land in favour of the Petitioner, or an injunction from the Court, the Land will continue to be included in the Puttah issued to Vurdapah Naiken.

Dindigul
12th October
1847

H. [illegible]
Acting Sub Collector

Copy this End[illegible]
the Statement [illegible]
name, and [illegible]
them to [illegible]
Clerk [illegible]
delivering [illegible]

the Cowl was renewed they resumed possession of their shares.

6. The Petitioner Asaka Rowten, it appears, purchased from Vurdapah Naiken in 1248 - 4¾ Coolies of Nunjee land for 20 Rupees, which he paid; Vurdapah Naiken agreeing to resign this land in his favor and obtain a Puttah in his name; he agreeing to pay the Kists and to share with the other share=holders all responsibilities and expences incident on the Annicut and Channel.

7. The Petitioner, it appears, performed all his conditions, and obtained Receipts from Vurdapah Naiken. In 1254, when the Cowl was renewed, he adds he resumed possession of his land and obtained a receipt from Vurdapah Naiken for the Kist paid by him. He produced a receipt. Vurdapah Naiken denies, in his answer, that the Petitioner held any land from him, or paid him any Kist, and states that the land sold to the Petitioner was in=cluded in the 120 Coolies relinquished by him (Vur=dapah Naiken). He adds, however, that he rented to the Petitioner 2¼ Coolies of land, on varum tenure, in Fusly 1255; and that as the first Crop was below the average, owing to the land being badly cultivated, he

he resumed the land and gave it to others.

8 The Petitioner, on the contrary, states that the 2¼ Coolies forms a portion of the land bought by him; that he has enjoyed it ever since 1248 Fusly; and that because he declined to pay Vurdapah Naiken in kind, he had violently taken half the produce, and given the land to others.

9 The Petitioner complained immediately to the Police Officer, who examined the case and forwarded it to the Sub Collector, who, in an order on the revenue side, directed the Petitioner to be put in possession of the land claimed, and Vurdapah Naiken to pay him the value of the produce carried away. From this order, Vurdapah Naiken appealed, and the Collector Mr. Blackburne cancelled it as being irregular, and desired Mr. Elliot to dispose of the case under the provisions of Regulation V of 1822.

10 The pleadings had been closed by Mr. Elliot, and the Witnesses and documents examined; but, before passing his decree, Mr. Elliot thought it right to appoint a committee to determine whether the land under dispute formed any part of the land mentioned in the Deed of Sale granted by Vurdapah Naiken to Asaka Rowten. The majority of the committee

thought

173 171

thought not; but, as the grounds of their opinion appeared to me unsatisfactory and insufficient, I placed but little value upon it. It will been seen by my Decision, copy of which is enclosed, how unscrupulous have been the assertions of Vurdapah Naiken; and, I have no hesitation in declaring it as my conviction, after an investigation into the merits of the Case, that the land in dispute had always been in possession of the Petitioner, and that Vurdapah Naiken has been endeavoring to possess himself of it by violence and fraud. The total disregard which he has shewn to his conditions of the agreement, shew him not to be very trustworthy, and the Witnesses cited by him to support his claim, were not less remarkable for their disregard of truth than Vurdapah Naiken himself.

11 Vurdapah Naiken has attempted to possess himself of the land and produce of the other landholders; and, my Decision in this matter, on the Magesterial Side, is already before you.

I have the honor, to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servt.

H Burk
Acting Sub Collector

Dindigul
12th. October 1827.

No. 79

Dindigul 12th October 1847.

Sir

I have the honor to submit a draft of an Endorsement for Petition No. 5665 of 1846 which I trust may meet with your approval.

2 The land referred to in the Petition, is a portion of the land granted in Cowl to Vurdapah Naik. This Vurdapah Naik, it appears, was a needy adventurer, and was employed by some of the inhabitants of Dêvadânaputty and the neighbouring Villages, to repair an old Annicut known as the Combay Annai, to obtain a Cowl for the lands to be irrigated thereby, and to act as an agent for the parties generally. Accordingly, 32 shares were subscribed for, and Rs. 1,300 paid by the share-holders for the repair of the Annicut and a channel; and a deed was passed on the 23rd Masy of Hevetambi, or in Fusly 1247, to Ramasamy Naiken and others, from Vurdapah Naiken, in which, stating that a Cowl was granted to him for 250 Coolies of Nunjai land, on a tax of 10 fanams per Cooly; and acknowledging the receipt of 1,300 Rs.

Rs.; he assigns to each share-holder his share in perpetuity, and promises to give a Razeenamah relinquishing their portions of land, and to get Puttahs issued in their names. In this promise, Vurdapah Naiken has failed; and the consequence has been endless bickerings beckonings and disputes among the parties, which have, as they have successively arisen, been compromised. The share-holders also complain of the misappropriation of the funds entrusted to Vurdapah Naiken; and that in consequence of the Channel not being completed according to agreement, 120 Coolies of the land mentioned in the Cowle could not be brought under cultivation. The apportionment of this waste land on the share-holders was another fruitful source of complaint and disagreement. Vurdapah Naiken was held responsible for all defaults, and the share-holders declined to pay their portion of the rents on the uncultivated lands until a final adjustment of accounts was made, and the other conditions of the original agreement were carried out.

3. In Fusly 1249, a compromise was entered into by the parties through the intervention of

of the Tahsildar, and the balance due by the share-holders was paid up; but Vurdapah Naiken again failed in the performance of his conditions.

4 In 1251, in consequence of the complaint of the share-holders, to the Tahsildar, that they had not received their Puttahs; that the whole of the money subscribed by them had not been expended; and that Vurdapah Naiken had retained for himself the best lands; A Punchoyet was called, who, on the 27th May 1842, issued their judgement, in which they stated that Vurdapah Naiken acknowledged the former Kararnamah; yet, as the account of expenditure on the Annicut &ca had not been produced, they could come to no decision on this point; that since it appeared that Vurdapah Naiken had sold land after the issue of the Kararnamah, they advised that the lands should be re-measured and re-apportioned, the Razinamah stipulated for, be granted, and individual Puttahs be issued in the names of the 32½ Share-holders,

accord

according to agreement. On this decision another Kararnamah was granted by Vurdapah Naiken, dated June 1842, in which he stipulated, on receiving the payment of the 8 kists of 1251 Fusly, to act in conformity to the decision of the Punchayets.

5. It does not appear that the terms of this Kararnamah, were ever acted up to; but, in Fusly 1252, a Razinamah was given by Vurdapah Naiken, relinquishing the whole of the lands. In this Razinamah he stated his willingness to enter a fresh Cowl for 130 Coolies of land. After means had been taken to lease the lands entire, the Sub Collector was authorized to remit from the Cowl the 120 Coolies which were declared by Vurdapah Naiken to be not fit for Nunjai cultivation, and to secure to him the 120 Coolies which he prayed for. The share-holders allege that during the years 1252 & 1253, the lands were waste; that they declined offering for these lands on the understanding that they were to be placed in possession of the respective Shares, and that, consequently, in 1254 when

the

No. 57

Uthputty 15th September 1847

Sir

I have the honor to submit the report called for by your endorsement of the 16th July last, on the Petition presented by the inhabitants of Vanamputty.

2 Whilst distributing the Puttahs of Vanamputty, in June last, the Petitioners urged their claims for Remission, on account of Shave, with great vehemence; but, as the Tahsildar, who had personally examined the crops, reported that the withered crops were not forth-coming, but had been eaten by cattle, I was precluded by the rules then in force, from entertaining their request, but I told them the question of granting remission for withered Crops, on which Cattle had been allowed to feed, was under the Consideration of the Board of Revenue, and that if the Board were pleased to allow of any deviation from the Rules in force, their claim should receive further consideration.

3 With the Petition I take the liberty to send you the accompanying Documents noted in the enclosed list.

4 From these, if any reliance can be placed upon them, it will appear 1st. that 199 8½/10 Coolies were sown in the latter half of the month of October, with Palany Shemba and Shemba grains of 5 and 6 months growth at a time when there was only 20 days or one month's water; that the crops did not wither till the middle of December, or the 2d month after sowing; that the 1st. Report was made to the Talook on the 2d. February; that the accounts were not sent till the 18th. of the same or 4 months after the date of sowing; that between the 2d. February and 4th March some of the crops are said to have revived, and again become dry; and that the Crops were not examined till 16th. March, just 5 months from the date

date the seed was put in the ground.

5 Of the 199 8/10 Coolies of land sown in October, which are assessed at Rs 669 - A 2 - P 3, the Curnum, on the 2d February, reported that 117 Coolies were withered, of which 55 10/16 Coolies, assessed at Rs 197 - A 10, had been destroyed by cattle; 15 9/16, assessed at 57 - 1, were short produce or Hanipudy; 1 2/16 Coolies, assessed at Rs 3 A 1 P 8, were Sooly goorali; and that on 45 5/16 coolies assessed at 171 - 13 - 10 the withered Crops were standing.

6 A copy of this report, and of the Account accompanying it, was transmitted by the Tahsildar on the 10th February, to the Hoozoor. At the same time the Curnum was directed by the Tahsildar to examine the Shavi, and send in a Report, in accordance with the standing Rules. On the 4th March, this account was sent in. It shewed only 53 3/16 Coolies of land rated at 232 - 5 - 7 Shavi — of this no particulars were given. On the 4th March the Curnum sent in a supplemental account, stating that rain had fallen since the date of his first report, which had revived some of the grain, but that it had again become withered, and that he accordingly sent the fresh account which shewed 12 7/8 Coolies, assessed at 43 - 1 - 11, withered — making altogether a total of 65 14/16 Coolies of Shavi

7 The Tahsildar shews that cattle had been allowed to graze on 64 Coolies - 15 of the Shavi land; the owners keeping under thorn bushes small portions in some of the fields, as specimens.

8 There are grounds for thinking that the crops of the petitioners failed for want of water; but owing to the unsatisfactory way in which the accounts are kept, and the want of energy and care on the part of the Taluk Officers; the nature of the evidence is not so full and satisfactory as I could wish.

9. The 3 Accounts of the quantity of water at the time

of sowing, all professing to be drawn from the same source, are an instance of the loose way in which statements appe=ar to be made. The Tawany account prepared by the Curnum shews that there was only 20 days water on the 15th October, and that no fresh supply has been since received. The Tahsildar's statement (which he says was prepared from the Tavany account) & makes out that there was a month's water. The accounts prepared in the Office of my Sherestadar state that there was two month's water. It would appear that the lands of this village are also irrigated by a channel, but the whole of the Shavi produce, the Tahsildar states, is watered by a Tank. It is difficult to imagine how 64 Cawnies of Land could be watered with one month's supply of water, so that the produce should be alive and some of it again spro=ut up under the influence of a shower of rain at the end of 4 months.

10 The Curnum, on being questioned regarding the particulars of the kind of Shavi mentioned in his 2nd Report, and how it had been so reduced, stated that the first Report was an estimated one, whilst the Tahsildar has produced a Shta=war account which I cannot look upon as genuine. The curnum further states that the reduction was made by bringing to account part of the Matalivoo entered in his first report and that this having again withered was once more reported as Shavi in the accounts trans=mitted by him on the 14th March. The explanations and statement on this point are unintelligible and unsatisfactory. Paddy so eaten by cattle in the early part of February could hardly revive so as to be accounted a healthy crop in a few days after and then within a month be reduced to the same stated of Matalivoo. The Curnum was further unable to specify the quantity of land on which the withered crops were sown, nor the proportions of the Shemba or Palny Shemba which compose the amount of Shavi.

11 Many, perhaps, of these differences and difficulties

difficulties would have been prevented, had persons been deputed to examine the Crops immediately on the receipt of the first reports from the Villages

12 The Tahsildar has certified, that specimens of the withered produce were kept, and that these shewed that the Paddy was not of more than two month's growth. Taking this into consideration, with the fact that a report was made so early as the 2d of February, and repeated again in the same month, and that every thing, was done which could have been fairly expected from the Villagers to facilitate a full enquiry into the state of the crops, though there are inconsistencies and inexplicable difficulties in the accounts, and statements of the Curnum, who appears to be wanting in the general intelligence of this class of men; I do not feel inclined to reject the claim, as it appears to me that these difficulties are owing more to the negligence of Public servants, whose conduct could not be controuled by the sufferers, than to any fraud on the part of the Petitioners

13 I beg, however, to submit the case for your consideration and more mature judgement

Velpatty
15th September
1847

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient Servt.
[signature]
Acting Sub Collector

To
R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of
Madura

No. 3 ... 1847

Aug 27

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No. 55

Dindigul 24th August 1847

Sir:

1 In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 13th ultimo No. 65, I caused an enquiry to be made into the complaint preferred by Private Muneesawmy of the 51st Regiment N. I., and have now the honor to forward, for your information, the result of the Enquiry, together with the Tamil depositions taken before the Tahsildar.

2 The allegations of the Petitioner, you will observe, are altogether without foundation.

3 His father Nagu Naicken had two wives, Natcharamah 1, Perundammah 2, by whom he had two sons, Ramabadra Naicken, the son of the 1st wife, and Gopalkristna Naicken the son of the second wife.

4 The Petitioner and his two brothers are the fruits of illicit intercourse.

5. As a matter of course, the property of the father, at his death, descended to his legitimate children.

6 During his lifetime, Nagu Naicken gave to the Petitioner's mother some lands, a house and some cattle; these she has uninteruptedly enjoyed ever since. But apprehending from a report she had heard that it was their

intention

intention of Gopālkristnama Naiken to deprive her of a piece of Ground, to which she lays claim, she wrote to the Petitioner, who has magnified this report into the serious allegations contained in his petition.

7 The piece of land referred to, was, it would seem, used for some time, by the deceased Nagu Naik, as a fold; after the sale of the Sheep, about 12 years ago, and during the life of the deceased, the petitioner's mother states, the land came into her possession and has ever since been enjoyed by her a part has been mortgaged by her to Seetoram Chetty; the rest, it is stated, is enclosed within her wall.

8 The Petitioner's mother's title does not seem a very clear one; as however, the land has been, for some years, nominally in her possession, and, as it is enclosed within her house wall, I have desired the Tahsildar to inform Gopālkistnamah Naik, that if has any claim to it, he must establish his title before a Court of Law, before he can be permitted to eject Meenachee Ammah.

Dindigul
24th August
1847

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant
[signature]
Acting Sub Collector

For
J. C. D. Parker Esquire
Collector
of
Madura

Statement shewing the amount of the Land in dispute in the Village of Ahtoor, and the quantities of it which were brought under cultivation in 1246 and 1247, by the Brahmins of Ahtoor.

Nos of the Ashams in dispute	Quantity of land in each station		Quantity cultivated in 1246 by the Brahmins		Quantity cultivated in 1247 by the Brahmins	
	Goontahs	As	Goontahs	As	Goontahs	As
515	"	4 3/4	"	"	"	"
710	3	6	3	6	3	6
711	2	2 1/4/16	2	2 1/4/16	1	3
712	1	3/4/16	1	3	"	"
795	1	4	1	4	1	4
807	1	5	1	1/2/16	1	1/2/16
812	2	12 1/4/16	2	15	2	15
844	1	7 1/2/16	1	7 1/4/16	"	15 1/2/16
886	2	1	"	"	"	"
901	1	7 3/4/16	"	"	"	"
1302	2	2	"	"	"	"
1303	2	1 3/4/16	"	"	"	"
1312	2	4 1/4/16	2	4 1/4/16	2	4 1/4/16
1346	4	10	"	"	"	"
1351	1	2	"	"	"	"
1375	1	10 1/4/16	"	"	"	"
1387	"	14 1/2/16	"	"	"	"
1359	5	10	2	12	"	"
1364	3	3	"	"	"	"
Total	42	12 3/4/16	19	6 1/4/16	13	1/4/16

[illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]

No 46

Dindigul 26th July 1847.

Sir

1 With reference to the endorsement made on the petitions presented by the Brahmins of Athoor, complaining of the order issued by me in regard to the dispute which exists between them and the Mahomedans of Siddiconcottai; I have the honor to enclose a copy of the order objected to by the Brahmins.

2 In this order I have studied to carry out the instructions of the late Principal Collector, declared in his order of the 3rd July 1846, without invading the rights which the Brahmins claim to have in the lands in question, or acting at variance with the just and liberal principles laid down in the Extract from a general letter of the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 28th July 1841, No 8.

3 As far as I can understand the order of Mr Blackburne, he seems to declare that the Brahmins have no right to the lands which were waste before 1247, and that such lands, if cultivated by the Mahomedans, are to be retained in their possession. This order was communicated to the Talook. The Mozoomdar interpreted the last paragraph of it to mean that the waste lands were only to be given up to the Mahomedans on their proving they had cultivated them previous to 1247. And finding that their occupancy of these lands did not date farther back than 1253, he issued an order to the village authorities to place the Brahmins in possession of them. The village authorities were unable to effect the ejectment of the Mahomedans who continued to cultivate the whole of the lands in dispute. The produce of the lands was, however, attached and

and my order relates solely to the disposal of this produce, in accordance, as I conceive it, with the terms of Mr. Blackburne's Takeed, which cannot, by any fair interpretation, be made to bear the meaning placed on it by the Mazoomdar.

4 The Brahmins still continued to urge, with much fervor and vehemence, their right to the lands which had, by Mr. Blackburne, been continued to the Mahomedans; and declared their readiness to support their statements by documents in their possession, and by the Circar accounts; while the Mahomedans affirmed the lands had, by Mr. Hardis been made over to them. It appeared from the testimony of some of the villagers of Attoor, who had come for their Pattahs, as well as from the statements of the Curnum, that the Mahomedans had once possessed lands in Attoor. I determined therefore to avail myself of the permission contained at the conclusion of your letter, and to investigate this point; and, with this view, directed the curnum to prepare a Statement from his accounts, shewing in whose possession the lands in dispute had been, from 1212 to 1253; specifying, at the same time, whether they had been cultivated, or been waste. This Statement has not yet been submitted to me.

5 Mr. Blackburne's order, however, seemed to me to be in force for the fusly 1256; and I felt that I was bound to carry it out for that year without reference to the result of the proposed investigation. This I fully explained to the Brahmins, and, at the same time, informed them that any orders that might issue from

the

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the Collector's Office could only affect the temporary possession of lands, and that questions involving the determination of permanent rights, fell only under the cognizance of the Law Courts, where they might prosecute their claims, if they desired it.—

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I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant

Dindigul
16th July 1847

[signature]
Acting Sub Collector

For
R. D. Parker Esquire
Collector of Madura.

June 18 No. 30 191 1069

Mellacottah 15th June 1847

Sir

I have the honor in reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo to report that I have after a personal inquiry made over to Ayenandy Pandarum, the Davastanum Manium Continued to him by the authority of the Board of Revenue under date the 10th May 1847, and to forward, for your information, Copy of an order issued this day to the Tashildar of Iyumpully Talook.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient Servt
[signature]
Acting Sub Collector

To
R. D. Parker Esquire
Acting Principal Collector
Madura

No 30

From the Acting
Sub Collector

3rd June 1847

21

required by the Circular for the 18th of January 1847 and received with your letter of the 13th Ultimo No 109. The Tahsildars being busy in the examination of Shavy, making engagements for maramut works and in the progress of the Revenue Settlement may have tended to retard these Reports.

10 The Petition of Asaka Rowten of

No 1665 of 46 herein enclosed [illegible]

Devadanapattah dated 26th November last and received with your letter of the 26th Ultimo No 156 against the Proceedings of Vardapah Naick of the same place has been examined but there existing some doubt, real or pretended, relative to the position of the same each party having chosen 3 friends with the Curnum Natamgar and head Ryot were deputed to examine the Spot. 4 gave their opinion in favor of Asaka Rowten and 5 in favor of Vardahpah Naick but as the Curnum & Natamgar are always on one side and never against Vardahpah Naick the Conviction touching the truth remains where it originally was. There are 2 persons more to examine who held portions of the same parcel; I believe these have been sent for, but they have left their land waste and are not likely to say any thing against Verdapah Naicks tenure but a Decision can then be passed and the losing party

If he thinks proper Can file his suit in the Civil Court; Asaka Rowten has a right to the Coddy waram. The dispute is respecting the Mailwaram.

11 The information required by your letter of the 27th Ultimo No. 159 on the Petition No. 1691 of 1846 dated 3d December last to the address of the Board of Revenue by Sawooden Setty and other of Collisetty patty in the Sendyoor Zemindary not having been received I have not been able to reply to the queries contained in your Communication under acknowledgement.

12 The subject of the Petition* No. 1586 of 1846 dated 7th December last and presented to the Board of Revenue by Ramasamy Pillay and Dorasawmy Pillay merassy Curnums & Chintalagoondoo in the Zemindary of Cunnivady had previously been, and is still before the Tahsildar of Nellacottah which prevents my proposing any final indorsement, but I should be inclined to support the party who has besides a claim, the good wishes of the greater portion of the inhabitants

*herein [illegible] sed. dispo[illegible] of de[illegible]

13 The information required by your letter of the 12th Instant No. 213 I am not able to furnish as I have not yet received the

report

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reports of the Tahsildars of Nellacottah an[d] Ter
Karrey on the subject of the Daloyet maistrie[s]
employed respectively on the Cullamattam
Choultry and the Allanagaram Dam.

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Dindigul
Sub Collectors
Cucherry
23rd March 1847

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed.t Serv.t

[signature]

Sub Collector

Rec.d 27 [illegible]

No. 131 197 196

From the Sub Collector
To the Principal Collector of Madura

Dindigul 23rd March 1847
Recd 27 Mr

Sir

I have the honor to report upon the Petition to the Board of Revenue addressed by Ryots of this Division, to which final indorsements or decisions have not yet been given and to return those which are still with me.

2. The case of exactions mentioned in the Petition received with your letter of the 25th September 46 against the Zemindar of Ayacoody has been proved and he has confessed the same, but states that the Ryots agreed to the payment, the Petition of the Ryots is with the bundle, or record of the case, which is with the Revenue Department of the Sub Collectors Cuchery. This case is ready for decision, in accordance with which the indorsement should be drawn up.

3 The Petition + No. 987 of 46 dated 7th July last presented by Appi Vadan of Toppampatty to the Board of Revenue and stating that his application to the Principal Collector for orders to mark out the situation and extent of his Inam lands had not been complied with, was duly received with your letter of the 22d October last and duly sent to the Tahsildar on the 24th idem on the 30th November he was directed to send a report in 5 days, and on

Herein enclosed

the

the 24th of December to report why not yet sent. On his stating that the Tysul oologoo was required as the land could only by such means be discovered, I requested the same on the 22d of January last, your letter of the 26 Idem mentioned forwarding the same but your letter of the 25th Ultimo No 152 informed me that those accounts were not amongst the records, and had not been sent. I directed the Tahsildar to hasten the examination of the lands in question and believe he is doing his utmost to trace them.

4 The same remarks are applicable to Petition+ No 988 of 46 presented to the Board of Revenue by Kadery Naicken stating that the ridges to the Ryots fields are effaced, which matter although too general to require any particular satisfaction to the Complainant who calls himself a labourer under Bomme Naicken head inhabitant of Toppampatty in the Talook of Nellacottah, is altogether very difficult of adjustment if the Oloogoo accounts are not forthcoming and the Curnum, who must be privy to any such effacement, be aware of their loss. + Herein enclosed. 988 of 46

5 The further information respecting Palny Gownden's land situated in the Inamland given to the Zemindar of Ayacoody has been sought for from the Talook of Iyempilly in conformity with you the requestion contained in your letter of the 6th Instant and will doubtless be immediately sent to you direct. No 1221 of 1847

6 The subject of the Petition‡ of Guruniadha Pillay of Veerasinampatty in the Muttah of Maranamoot, is under examination by the Talook officers. The Tysul oologoo &c. having been sent to the Tahsildar, of Todekamboo ‡ No: 1492 of 46 herein enclosed

on

on the 11th Instant.

(199) 147

7 The Petition of Senkaramoortya Pillay No. 1284 of 1846 dated 2d September last requires further Consideration and examination. He has I observe stated therein that his Petition has been unnoticed but this is not true he knew very well the Case had been directed to examined and the investigation was very far advanced when he made that statement. His Complaint itself respecting the proceedings of the Curnum of Vadagheray is deserving of attention, and further investigation. After the Case had been examined, it became necessary to send for the Curnum to be questioned in the presence of the Complainant, for which purpose he was sent for several times but pronounced Sick. Having reason to believe that his stated inability to attend was a Shuffle, merely to put off the period of decision I ordered him to be sent up in a Dandy or Dooly with the original Oologoo and 2 or 3 years accounts on which order he appeared and gave his Deposition. It seems he has lost or made away with the original accounts which were drawn up about the year 1830 and the Zemindar of Vadakarray, naturally much interested in the result, yesterday presented me a Petition* not to pass Judgement in the Case till the original Stallam Oologoo, duly signed by those persons who had been formerly engaged in drawing up

Herein enclosed

1284 of 1846

*Herein enclosed

up the said accounts should be produced and properly examined and that as the Curnum and Natomgar against whom frauds to a Considerable extent had already been proved, had Concealed the said Oolongoo and done all in their power to delay the investigation and would Continue to throw every obstacle in the way of eliciting the truth, he hoped that they would be suspended during the remainder of the inquiry, which proposal I would beg to recommend - The Karai Sagubaddy accounts for the last 3 fuslies with the Tysul oolongoo accounts should be open to the inspection of the Complainant as well as examining officers -

8. The return shewing the probable quantity of land Cultivated for sugar in the Sub Division as well as the quantity of sugar and Jaggery produced and the probable quantity of both of them Consumed required by your letter of the 3d January last for submission to the Board of Revenue not having yet been received from the Talooks. I have not been able to afford the desired information.

9. For similar reasons I regret my inablity to furnish you the accounts of Cotton Cultivated and produced in the Sub Division

required

No. 130

201

From the Sub Collector

To the Principal Collector of Madura

Dindigul 23d. March 1847
Recd. 27th /15

Sir In consequence of your Takeed to the Tahsildar of Tadikambos of the 3d. of July last on the Subject of the lands in Ahtoor taken up by certain Ryots of Siddien Cottah, a report has been received from him Shewing the extent &c. of land left waste Since the periods there in referred to. This has been sent to the Sherishtadar with whom it now remains, he being of opinion that your indorsement of the 15th December last after receipt of my letter of the 11 Idem is at variance with your order of the 3d. July; I cannot myself perceive any such variance. The Former order was explicit as to the limit within which the Siddien Cottah Ryots were not to take lands and the endorsement merely refers to that order and the amount of each class of land taken by the Ryots of Siddien Cottah will be seen by the said account. and for those lands,

which

which by the limitation they have been permitted to enjoy, after great expence in preparation, there appears no occasion to keep their produce any longer in Deposit.

Dindigul
Sub Collectors
Cutcherry
23rd March 1817

Recd 27th [illegible]

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

[illegible]
Sub Collector

No. 108

203

201

From the Sub Collector
To the Principal Collector of Madura

Dindigul 13th March 1847
Recd 14th Do

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a Mahrattah statement in dece form of an Employment in the Pagoda called Eswaram Covil situated in Dewatoor in the Mootah of Valoor &c Iyempelly Talook vacant by the death of the late Pujari Kariakalipandaram who was in the enjoyment of a Maneum consisting of Punjah Goontahs 20" 14½ as assessed at Rupees 13" 4" 8. The said individual has left no sons but his Brother has two aged 6 and 3 years, and on their behalf one Ayandi Pandaram has taken possession of which

which the Tahseldar recommends should be continued to him –

Dindigul
Sub Collector's
Cutchery
13th March 1847

Red 14th M

No 108

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obed Servt

W. Elliot
Sub Collector

No. 96 205

From the Sub Collector
To the Principal Collector of Madura

Dindigul 6th March 1847

Recd 8th JB

Sir

1 In further reply to your letter of the 20th Instant No. 135 I have the honor to forward the record of the Case respecting Castoory Rungapah Naick's land, which it appeared necessary for me to examine before venturing on an endorsement. It appears that Petitioner lays claim to the duty of Cotamgar and to a right of Cultivation on certain Inam land. The Principal Collector's order of the 21 July 1838 Confers the Natamgar on Petitioner But on a representation from the Tahsildar of Tengaray the said Castoory Rungapah Naick was ejected & another appointed, on the 16th of the following Month.

2. With respect to the land he was permitted to repair the tank Salapamcollam and Cultivate under it by your order of the 23rd March 1837, but on a report of the Head Sheristadar it was directed that he should not cultivate the same but might have the land for Punjah paying half tax, as seen by the Takeed dated 15th June 1837. It appears from Petitioner's Statement supported by the Certificate of the Curnam

and

Natamegai that he paid fish rent at the rate of Rupees 2 „ 7 „ 8 for 1247 and 1248 Fuslies which from a dry tank was rather a hard case. The land has apparently been fallow since Fusly 1249.

Dindigul
Sub Collector's
Cutchery
6th March 1847

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient

W. Elliot
Sub Collector

Recd 8th JB

No 40
From the Sub Collector
Dindigul Dated
6th March
1847

207

Proposed Indorsement for Petition No. 163 D of 1846 presented to the Board of Revenue by Mutalagapillay Claimant for the office of Curnum of Jengavarapatty in the Talook of Tenkarey

205

The order of Sub Collector on the documents taken on the Petitioners claim, was dated 9th January 1846 giving the Case in favor of the deceased's grand son whose father acts as Gomastah. The Indorsement of the Principal Collr confirming the said arrangement was given on the 5th of July 1846. neither the Petitioner nor his father had never done duty as Curnum.

W. Elliot
Sub Collector

Dindigul
6 March 1847

Recd 8th JB

No. 95

205

207

From the Sub Collector
To the Principal Collector of Madura

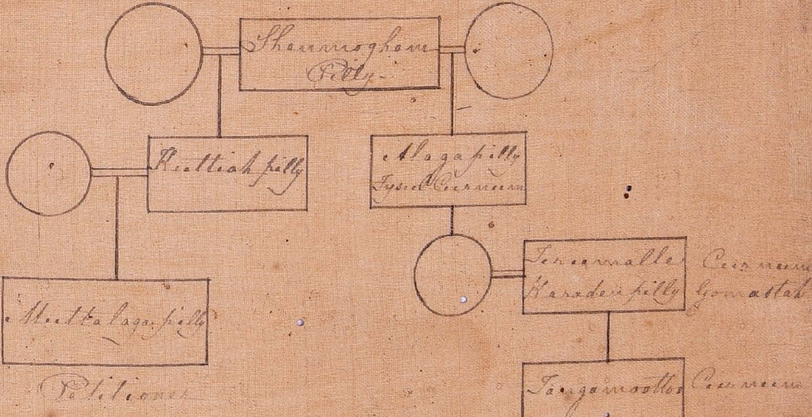
Dindigul 6th March 1847

Recd 8th SB

Sir,

1. In reply to your letter No. 155 of the 20th Ultimo I have the honor to enclose an endorsement to meet the petition of Mootalagapilly Curnum of Ganguvarapatti dated 20th November last and herein returned with its 2 enclosures.

2. The parties appear to be related as follows, Muttiapilly never having been Curnum &c.



I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt

W. Elliot

Sub Collector

Dindigul
Sub Collector's
Cutchery
7th March 1847

Recd 8th SB

No. 87

211

209

From the Sub Collector

To the Principal Collector of Madura

Dindigul 4th March 1847

Sir

Recd 6 [illegible]

1. In reply to your letter of the 23 ultimo No. 145 I have the honor to submit herewith the record of the cases respecting the parcel of ground in which Palany Goundenslaum is situated but which was given over to the Zemindar of Ayacoody for the support of his Choultry. I regret that there should have been room for considering my communication of the 19th ultimo No. 48 unsatisfactory but with reference to the 1st Paragraph you were as well aware as myself that the Tahsildar of Iyempilly who recommended the said land in 1841 and who handed it over in 1842 to the Zemindar of Ayacoody is in the Principal Division and not here, having been promoted to the Talook of Tirumangolam. The present Tahsildar in his arzy dated 5th of August last (sent with my letter of the 22nd January last) attributes the recommendation of such a parcel to the fault of the Curnum. I consider it as a fraud on the Revenue, from which however all attached to this Cutchery were particularly exempt, from the Tahsildar having forwarded his recommendation direct to your office and it was only after the sanction arrived that this Cutchery was made the medium of Communication. Should the motive which induced him to adopt such a Course

be

be required to be known, I beg to recommend he be called upon to afford the information - Whether the non mention of these particulars, already known to you, is attributable to my ignorance or to any want of attention, I must leave entirely to your kind consideration, as I respectfully beg permission to believe there is not the least foundation for either -

2. The land was made over to the Zemindar in January 1842 as stated in the 3rd Para of my letter of the 19th Ultimo No. 48 - From July 1253 / AD 1843/4 Palany Govinden cultivated the said spot but has not yet paid any tax to the Zemindar and in consequence of the same being included in land made over as Shottrum inam no puttah has been given to Palany Govinden by the Circar -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt Servt

[signature]
Sub Collector

Dindigul
Sub Collector's
Cutchery
4th March 1847.

Recd 6th [illegible]

From the Sub Collr
Dated
4th March 1847

Atil 13 dDP

No. 85

213

211

From the Sub Collector,
To the Principal Collector of Madura.

Dindigul 3rd. March 1847.

Recd 5th evening JB

Sir,

1. In reply to your letters No. 78 and 15, dated respectively the 5th and 27th Ultimo on the subject of certain Petitions to the address of the Board of Revenue from Parties in the Sub Division. I have the honor to inform you that the statements contained in Petition No. 980 against the Zemindar of Ayacoody for exactions have been in part proved but it not being considered proper to pass a Decision till the Zemindar had been called on to explain a Takeed was sent to him for that purpose on the 22nd Ultimo to reply immediately and should no explanation or answer be received in 5 days, a decision will be pass-ed on the documents and evidence adduced in the case. The exactions complained of appear to have been made for several years which the Ryots have till lately complied with an indorsement was proposed in my letter of the 4th December last No. 493; but was returned for investigation.

2. In No. 987 referred to me on the 22nd of October last the Petitioner Appy Nadan of Toppampatty complains that his application to the Principal Collector for orders to have his Maniem land duly measured had not been complied with. On the 24th October orders were sent to the Tahsildar to report as mentioned in my letter to your address of the 31st Idem No. 453. The Tahsildar not

having

having sent any reply an order was sent on the 30th Novr to report in 5 Days and again on the 24th December to inform the Reason Of his not having done so. On the 16th of January the Tahsildar shewed he had not proceeded yet in the investigation by stating that he required the Fysul Oloogoo and Yennudwally Stattawary account from your office which was requested in my letter of the 22nd Idem No. 14 - These were mentioned in your letter of the 26th January No. 52 to have been forwarded, the accounts received were sent to the Tahsildar of Nellacottah on the 18th of February who reported that the Fysul Oloogoo had not been received. My letter of the 22nd Ultimo No. 50 therefore requested that account - but yours of the 25th No. 152 observed that such account was not on record and had not been sent as stated in yours of the 26th January No. 52 - In communicating this to the Tahsildar he was directed on the 27th Idem to make haste in settleing the boundaryes of the said Maniem - In consideration of these circumstances I proposed an indorsement on my letter of the 27th Ultimo No. 75 to the effect that 2 out of the 3 spots claimed by the Petetioner were in his possession and the 3rd when discovered would be made over to him - This was declined in your letter of the 1st Instant as "a Decision should be come to from some other mode of investigation" This will be communicated to the Tahsildar and a report required every 5th day of the progress made to enable me to forward to you a report every 10th day as requested same letter -

3. In Petition No. 988 [215] addressed to the Board the same remarks are applicable as they are of the same date and from the same village.

4. With reference to Petition No. 1221 of [218] 1846 on the complaint of one Palany Goundan and &c referred to me on the 11th December I submitted a proposed endorsement on the 22nd of January last which was not approved of. To certain question on the matter contained in your letter of the 2nd February, answers were sent on the 19 Idem, and to your letter

[illegible] + 19 No. 87 — of the + 23 Ultimo my next communication will contain a reply.

5. Petition No. 1492 from Gurunadha Pilly of Maranoot respecting certain changes of inam land and alterations of land tax. The reply will be sent after receipt of the accounts of the hamlet of Veerasinnampatty as requested in my letter No. 46 of the 18th Ultimo the accounts of the village of Maranoot not being on the records of your office.

6. Petition No. 1284 referred to me on the 8th of January (from Sankaramoorthee Pilly of Tenkarey) it has not been in my power to reply to from the absence of the Curnum who has always reported sick on being sent for. he arrived on the 26th Ultimo and his accounts are under examination.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obed.t Serv.t

W. Elliot

Sub Collector

Dindigul
Sub Coll.te
Cutchery
3rd March 1847.

Received 5" [illegible]

No. 48.

217

From the Sub Collector
To the Principal Collector of Madura.

Peethagoontah 19th February 1847
Recd 22d [illegible]

Sir

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd Instant No. 08 on the Subject of the manner land in which the Petitioner Palany Gowunden finds his land to be situated, and to state in reply to the 1st Question therein that before my arrival in the District the land is supposed to have been asked for, through

Question 1. a communication direct from the Tahsildar to your Cutchery. The Sanction for the same was conveyed to me by your Yaddasht of the 3rd January 1842; I am therefore not acquainted with any previous particulars.

2 The first petition presented by Palany Gowunden is not forthcoming, but the Takeed on the Subject was dated 20th November 1845,

Question 2. Stating that Sanction had been given for the land to be handed over to the Zemindar The Ryot should pay him the tax. In a petition dated 15th June 1846 Palany Gowunden stated his objection to give the tax to the Zemindar but would do so to the Circar, on which the Tahsildar of Ayempilly was

was directed to report how such land could be given as Maneum - Petitioner also addressed you on the 22 and 23 June the letter of which was referred to the Tahsildar and an indorsement given him on the 8th of July 1846 to the same effect as mine of the 20th November previous -

3. The period of making over the tax on the plot of ground must date from the receipt of the sanction solicited, or January 1842. The Zemindar demanded tax for Fuslies 1253 and 1254 but it is not known whether the same has yet been received. On the Zemindar complaining that the same had not been paid the Tahsildar was instructed to assist him. Question 3

4. The meaning attached by me to "Jary" will I believe be found to be the same which is generally attached to that word, viz; that the land is neither Amany nor sequestrated but made over to and held by the Zemindar of Iyacoody - I merely observed that a puttah could not therefore be granted by the Circar that is, by myself, as requested - The Ryots is certainly entitled to one from the Zemindar - Question 4.

319

5. I see no objection to give the Zemindar other land in the same village of even in about value if really waste — Palany Gowndens Petition is herein enclosed —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obed^t Servt

Buttagoontah
Sub Collector's
Cutchery
19th February 1847

[signature]
Sub Collector

Rec^d 22nd [illegible]

To
The Principal Collector
of Madura

No 48

From the Sub
Collector dated
19th February 1847

No. 47.

From the Sub Collector 221

To the Principal Collector of Madura

Butlagoontah 18th February 184[illegible]

Rd 20th [illegible]

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th Instant No 91 Enclosing for draft of my Endorsement Two Petitions addressed to the Board of Revenue by Seingamareddy and others + of Anjee Kuleputty in Tadekomboo and from Castoory Rangapa Naick ⊕ of Vadagherry in Tenkaray - The former petition appears to Complain against one Geereeva Reddy stating certain instances in which decisions have been given against him in the Civil Courts and desiring his rejection from the village - It seems to me that the object of the petition is thus to get possession of the lands of the said Geereeva Reddy - The first person with others who sign it were concerned in the Torch light Robbery at Dindigul about September 1842 - The Second is Permaul Chetty not a very creditable character - It appears sufficient to direct the Tahsildar to see that he gives no annoyance to other Ryots - There appears no nothing to examine but any enquiry which may be deemed necessary I shall be prepared to make -

+ 1520 / 46

⊕ 1526 / 46

2. With respect to the 2nd I am unable to propose any endorse as the case requires in-

investigation - It appears by the Petition of Cuustofry Roongapah Naick that although the channel was directed to be shut up, Fish rent to the amount of 1 Pogoda the year was taken from him - The truth or otherwise of this should be looked to as his right to the Tank at least might thereby be established should you consider this unnecessary I will return the Petition -

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servt.

W. Eliot
Sub Collector

Bettlagoontah
Sub Collector's
Cutchery
18th February 1847.

Recd 20th JD

From the Sub Collr
18th Feby 1847

223

Proposed indorsement on Petition No. 1250 (1520) of 1846 presented to the Board of Revenue by Lingam Reddy and others of Anjee Kullecutty in Padekomboo Talook.

221

The Thasildar will be directed to see that the Ryots are not annoyed & if they have any specific complaint to make they should do so to the said Officer.

Beetlagoontah
18th February 1847.

W. Eliot
Sub Collector.

Recd 20th [illegible]

Returned with the [illegible]

the 20th February 1847

No. 15.

From the Sub. Collector

To the Principal Collector of Madura

Carapatty 22nd January 1847

Recd 25/B

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an endorsement for the petition No. 1221 of 1840 dated 22nd August presented to the Board of Revenue by Patany Gowndan of Balasamoodram in Ayempilly Complaining of the usurpatation of his land by the Zemindar of Iyacoody. It does not appear that the said usurpation has ever taken place but the Yaddasht of the Principal Collector dated 3rd of January 1842, in conformity with the permission granted by the Board of Revenue on the 26th November 1839 directed waste land yielding 60 Rupees tax to be made over to the Zemindar for support of his Choultry according to the list submitted by the Tahsildar of Iyempilly. In this land ap to be situated that of the petition a portion of it garden land. No ation had taken place but that might be attempted, a Tak to the Tahsildar on the 20th directing that the Zemin right to the land occupied nant but only to the tax, te The Petitioner wishes for a Cer

in his name but as the land is Jary this cannot be done. —

Parapatty
Sub Collectn
Cutchery
22nd Jany 1847

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedt Servt
W. Elliot
Sub Collector

Despd 24th
by the Tappal[?] ...
Recd 25th J.B.

From the Sub Collr
Dindigul
Dated 22 Jany 1847

Proposed 229 ~~25~~

Indorsement on No 1221 of 1840 presented to the Board of Revenue by Palany Gownden of Balasamoodrum in Iyempilly.

The Petitioners land is included in a parcel granted, as waste land payable at 60 Rupees per annum in the year 1839 to the Zemindar of Iyacoody for the support of the Choultry erected by him at Velur in Iyempilly - No appropriation as stated has ever taken place, and that such might not occur an order was issued on the 20th of November last that the Zemindar was only entitled to the tax on the said land - The desire of the Complainant to have annual or puttah

in his name granted direct from
the Circar cannot be complied
with –

Recd 25 January 1847 [illegible]

[illegible]

Sub Collector

126/85